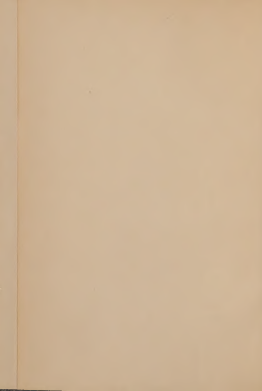






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JOHN AND MARTHA DANIELS







THE *J. C. Cherry*

Art of Riding, set foorth in a
breefe treatise, with a due interpreta-
tion of certeine places alledged out
of *Xenophon*, and *Gryson*, verie
expert and excellent
Horslemen:



CHERRY

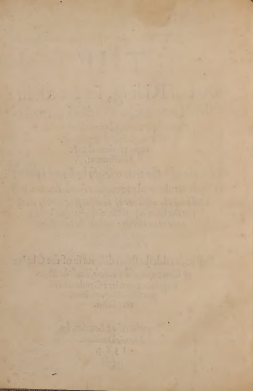
*Wherein also the true vse of the hand by the said
Grysons rules and precepts is speciallic touched:
and how the Author of this present worke hath
put the same in practise, also what profit men
maie reape thereby: without the knowledge
whereof, all the residue of the order
of riding is but vaine.*

Lastlie, is added a short discourse of the Chaine
or *Cauerzan*, the Trench, and the Mar-
tingale: written by a Gentleman of
great skill and long experience in
the said Art.

Imprinted at London, by
Henrie Denham.

1584.

By M^r J. Cherry



To the Right worshipfull
Gentlemen Pensioners, M. Henrie
Mackwilliam, and M. William
Fitzwilliams.



Hen as it pleased the right worshipfull M. Atley M. of the lewell house, earnestlie to desire me to satisfie you right worthie Gentlemen his verie good friends, as touching the right vse of the *Carozza* first moued vnto him by you Maister Mackwilliam,

as after ward for the like vse also of the Bit, by you M. Fitzwilliams, and that in writing; the which things both doe specialliere in the true vse of the hand, wherein the chiefe substance of the whole Art of Riding standeth: I was in great doubt what answere to make. For as I was verie loath to denie the earnest request of such a person, to whom I thought my self so greatlie bound; so doe I feare to fall into the iust blame that they deserue, which take vpon them the thing that is aboue their power, or so presume to put themselves in prease among so manie, as haue so well written of the said Art alreadye.

But here vnto, he (as one more desirous to satisfie you, than willing to vnburden me) answered and said; Though it be true in deede, that diuerse haue so doone, yet euerie one that is desirous to be a professor, or at least a practiser of this Art (as the whole companie of valorous young Gentlemen ought to be)

doe not conceiue the true meaning of the said Authors rules, or can iudge of the errors of all teachers, by whom they be deceiued otherwhiles rather than taught, as by the daileie practising of them one may easilie perceiue.

The true vse of the which are not gotten at the first assaie, but by long experience, and daileie conference with such as haue had long practise in the said Art, as he supposeth I haue had: and herevpon makes me beleuee I may doe somewhat to the great profit of such yong beginners, though not by giuing of new, or altering the old, but by the way of interpreting, explaining or shewing the reasons of such rules, as speciallie in this point, which is chieflie purposed to be treated of at this time, that is, concerning the true vse of the hand: a thing not easie, but very hard to be vnderstood, and fewest rules be giuen thereof, and commonlie most vnskillfullie vsed: so as thereby they maie the better vnderstand the meanings of those Authors, & also iudge of others doings, and be more warie in their owne practisings. And by this meanes also he perswadeth me that I shall avoid the dangers which I before so greatlie doubted of, and thus hath he coniured me (as it were) to take this matter vpon me, as he saith you haue doone him M. Mackwilliam verie oftentimes to haue it doone.

In this maner therefore thus moued therevnto, I shalbe content to doe my best to satisfie you all, yet letting you vnderstand therewith, that as the shame is like to fall on me, if through mine vnablenes anie fault be iustlie found; so will the blame be common to vs all, but most to him, that hath been the chieffest procurer thereof, and least to me (I hope) that was so loath to take this enterprise vpon me. Now then I haue first to consider in what order I shall proceed therein. For how shall one make another vnderstand, to what purpose the pomell of a sword serueth, if he shew him not first what a sword it selfe is? euen so how shal a man make another know what the true vse of the hand is in the Art of Riding, if first he dooth him not to vnderstand in generall, what the verie Art it selfe in nature is?

I therefore haue thought good to proceed in this maner.

First, to shew what this Art is, and out of that to draw the right vse of the hand. The first part I will passe over with a short discourse, and confirme the same with approved authorities. The other, as touching the true vse of the hand, I meane to shew, by telling in what sort I haue practised those Authors rules, and what profit I haue found thereby; and therein by the waie to interpret and explaine where neede shall so require, such places as maie seeme in them anie thing hard or vncasie to be vnderstood.

And so I will leaue it to your considerations, & require you both most earnestlie, before you make it common, that you will cause it to be perused priuatlie, by some particular freends skilfull in that Art, according to your promise M. Mackwilliam, when you first motioned the matter vnto the M. of the Jewell house, as he hath often told me among the which I wold most gladlie, that M. Th. Blundeuile speciallie should haue a view thereof, who hath already gathered verie diligencie the whole substance of that booke of the order of Riding, which was written by that excellent M. in that Art Frederike Gryson a noble Gentleman of the citie of Naples, and hath verie skilfullie put it in such order, as if men take good heed, & wil be diligent, they cannot but greatlie profit thereby, to the great benefit of themselves, and the seruice of their countrie. For the which, and manie other his good abilities, if this time were not too much vnkind and forgetfull, he could not lie thus hidden as he doeth.

. And this done, then my request is, that it maie be returned to me againe, before you proceed anie farther: and there-vpon I will not faile forthwith to send it you againe.

And thus I leaue it to your favorable interpretation, and to your wise and friendly protection, wishing you both that you
most desire. The last of

September, 1583.

By yours to command,

G. B.

To our verie louing Companions,
and fellowes in Armes, hir Maueslies
Gentlemen Pensioners: and to the
gentle reader reuerent,



I hath benee
practised by many
excellent men in
sundrie professi-
ons, to forbear
the publishing of
their owne names
with such workes,
as they haue yet
foorth with singu-
lar skill for the be-
nefit of their coun-
trie. Their intent

wherein (as we conceiue) hath benee onelie this, to profit
and benefite others, without regarding anie waie to pur-
chase praise or commendation vnto themselves. Which
franke and liberall kind of dealing, as it proceedeth (doubt-
les) of a noble disposition of mind, which seeketh rather to
doo, than to be seene in doing, and passeth not for so meane
a reward, as is commonlie due for speech, or for a mans tra-
uell by his pen: so were it a kinde of iniurie, to suffer the
names of such excellent persons (worthie to beare name a-
broad aboue others) to reile in that sort drowned in silence
and darknes, and not rather to indenor (though contrarie
to their likings in that behalfe) to aduance their doings,
and to make them openlie knowne vnto the world, thereby
to receiue part of that honor which is due vnto them. For
praise

praise and renoune is vnto none so iustlie due, as vnto those, which in anie vertuous action doe least affect it. In this number, which is but rare, must we note vnto you (though perchance not without some offence vnto him) the worthie Gentleman M Iohn Aspley, maister of hire M a- iesties Iewell house, and Gentleman of his priuie chamber, a man, besides his reputation and countenance in Court, knowne to be of singular skill in the Art of Riding: who (in truth) being the Author of this treatise, and yet either for modesties sake, or otherwise carelesse, that the world should yeeld praise and commendation vnto him for his trauell therein taken, hath sought by all the meanes he could (as maie appeare by the Epistle, vnder the Cipher of two letters herevnto prefixed) to suppress, and in no wise to haue his owne name seene in the same; rather contented that anie other should carrie the opinion thereof, than he himselfe: where as (by his fauor be it spoken) he ought rather to haue doone the contrarie, and to haue entituled his name vnto his owne worke, whereby the same should haue received both credit and reputation. Howbeit, this matter being handled with such exquisite skill and iudgement, as by the perusing of this booke you shall perceiue it is, it was an easie matter, thereby to haue knownen M. Aspley, though his name had beene neuer so much dissembled, or the same not otherwise notified vnto you: for the matter is selfe (no doubt) would soone haue lead you to iudge that to be his, which (happilie) few men els could haue doone but he. Therefore (for our partes) being loath that so worthie a Gentleman, who hath trauelled so carefullie, and so kindly for the good of his countrie, and was the onelie man, that perswaded M aister Blundenill to take frst in hand his

* worke

To the Reader.

worke of Frederike Gryson (which we all haue receiued no small benefit by) should be defrauded of his due commendation, though he himselfe doo little regard it. And because the worke it selfe is such, as may boldlie abide the censure of the most precise and skilfull in this profession, and withall beseme his owne name verie well: we haue aduentured (as you see) not fearing anie blame for our boldnes herein, (because in so doing, we meane nothing but all loue and honor vnto him) to declare thus much vnto you, concerning the verie Author of this present worke, which cometh now of his friendlie liberalitie into your hands, to the end you maie reape both profit and pleasure thereof, for both are verie largelie comprized in it. Vse it, we praie you, with like kindnesse as it is offered vnto you, and take benefit of it without cauil, or over-curious reprehension; wherein as you shall doo the Author himselfe but iustice, and also make vs his faithfull true friends much beholding, so shall you happilie encourage him thereby, to endeuar himselfe againe to your further and greater benefit hereafter.

From the Court, at VVhite-
hall, the last of March.

1584.

H. Mackwilliam,
W. Fitzwilliams.



The Art of riding defined, with notes
of courage in a Horſſe, the vſing and
abusing of an Horſſe, and what is iuſt-
lie called the hardneſſe of a Horſ-
ſes mouth, &c.

Cap. i.



Nothing is reckoned more proper to mans nature, than the deſire to know a truth, nor any thing counted more foule, or groſſe, than to erre & be deceiued. Seeing then that the thing purpoſed is for the knowledge of the true vſe of the hand in this Art of Riding and Horſemanſhip, which belongeth to the warre and ſeates of armes; and that in reaſon, the ſubſtance of a part of any thing cannot well be vnderſtood without the knowledge of the verie nature of the thing it ſelfe whereof it is

part (as the vse of the hand is but a part of the Art of Riding) I haue thought good therefore First, to seeke out what the verie substance of the Art it selfe is, that thereby wee may the better vnderstand this part whereof we purpose to treat. And thus not meaning to hold you long, I will saie forthwith mine opinion thereof, the rather to saue the band, whereby I stand so farre indebted vnto you all, than that I thinke my selfe able to satisfie your skilfull expectations, and so vnder the correction of diuerse Noble and many other Gentlemen besides your selfe, with a great number of others that at this daie are growne to some excellencie in this kind of Horsemanship, I saie (for my part) that the said kinde of Riding is an ART to make an horse, for the seruice aforesaid, obedient to his Rider. In this short kind of speech (as I take it) the verie whole substance of the said Art is fullie contained, and therefore the words thereof are diligentlie to be weighed, but especiallie these here following : as ART, an HORSE, a RIDER, and OBEDIENCE : which I meane for the better explaining of my conceipt, to passe ouer with a short discourse.

The definition.

The parts of the definition which stand vpon the essentiall causes.

ART therefore is an obseruation of certain

taine experiences tried & gathered together, to be put in order, and taught to some good end. Three things are chieflie to be required in Art, that is: easines, readines, and perfectnes. Art also is said to imitate nature.

The art is the cause efficient.

An HORSE is the matter and subiect wherevpon this Art worketh, and is a creature sensible, and therefore so farre as he is moued to doo anie thing, he is thervnto moued by sense and feeling. Further, this is common to all sensible creatures, to shunne all such things as annoy them, and to like all such things as doo delight them.

The material cause.

The instrument wherby this Art is wrought, is the RIDER, a creature reasonable, and therefore ought to be able to render a reason of euerie thing that he teacheth, in making the horse obedient to his will, the which if he cannot doo, hee is to be suspected as one vn-skilfull of the Art, and knoweth not what hee dooth.

The cause formall is the manner of teaching.

OBEEDIENCE, is a readie willingnes to doo the will of him that dooth command. But now by the waie, though euerie Rider be a creature reasonable, yet euerie reasonable creature is not a Rider, but he which only is skilfull in that Art.

The cause finall is obedience.

Finally, the patterne that Art should imitate, that excellent Philosopher and valiant capitaine **XENOPHON** in his booke *De re equestri* doth verie gallantlie set forth in these words : Note when you see a Horsse (saith he) make haste to meet with other horsles, that be in his view, or mares rather, and then shall you see how nature mooueth him to shew himselfe in his best forme and lustines of courage, yea, both terrible and beautiful to behold: for then he will set vp his crest, bow in his head, pricke vp his eares, gather vp his legs high and nimble, swell in his nostrils, and start out his taile; &c. This is now the patterne that the curious painter with all his skill dooth diligentlie in-
deuor to imitate, but how much more should the skilfull Rider doe the same?

Of these horsles thus to be made, as **XENOPHON** also writeth, there be two kinds: the one, for the seruice aforesaid, the other for pompe and triumph, the which we call stirring horsles, the vse of which are verie profitable for this seruice, bicause they teach a man to sit surelie, comelie, and stronglie in his seate, which is no small helpe to him that must fight and serue on horsebacke: but of this last I meane not now to speake.

Of service in the warre or field on horse-
backe, there be two kinds: the one in troops
and companies, and those be likewise of
two sortes, either in the maine battell, or skir-
milh: the other; when men being singled by
chance or of set purpose, meete & fight hand
to hand, which is most proper to this art. Here
you see now in this short discourse, how na-
ture hath ordered this matter. First, that Art
must imitate hir: next, that the horse in teach-
ing must be maintained in lustines of courage,
and freshnes of feeling, which is proper to him
by nature: finally the Rider to make him obe-
dient by reasonable meanes, which by nature
is proper vnto men: so as these two seuerall
bodies may seeme in all their actions and mo-
tions to be as it were but one onlie bodie.
Thus if nature be obeyed, and hir order pre-
cise be kept, it cannot be but the end will have
such successe as we do desire.

Contrarie to these things herein thus short-
lie passed over, as namelie Nature, Art, and
Reason: is violence, which nature abhorreth;
error, which Art reiecteth; vncivill passion of
mind, which reason alwaies withstandeth: and
as they be contrarie in nature, so be they also
in working, and therefore must needs bring

The three
contraries
or nature,
Art, & rea-
son, with
their con-
trarie ef-
fects.

foorth contrarie effects, as we may see by those
horses, that both without courage and com-
lines are ridden, with rawe noses, bloudie
mouthes and sides, with their curbed places
galled, turning their bodies one waie, & their
heads another waie, which things are brought
to passe by the violent and vnskillfull vse of the
hand vpon the chaine, Cauersan, musroll, and
such like, which were first deuised to saue
their mouths; and not to marre their noses
and muzzels.

Wherein
the chiefe
part of
horsemans-
hip consisteth.

For where the true order of riding is not
rightlie vnderstood, and the true vse or tem-
per of the hand (wherein the chiefe part of
this Art consisteth) is vnknowne, or else by o-
uermuch impatience banished for the time,
there the effects before rehearsed must needs
follow. So that, when by those violent meanes
they be brought to such passe, as they care nei-
ther for hand nor spurre, for bit nor Cauersan,
then are there new deuises of bits & musrolls,
hard and sharpe, for the amendment of these
defaults, and so from one degree of violence
vnto another. And yet when all is done, and
that they find by prooue all their labour lost,
then they complaine of the horse, that he han-
geth on the hand and craueth the spurre, as
though

though it were the horses fault by nature, and not the riders ignorance by violence: which by those meanes hath so dulled and deadened the senses and feeling, as he feeleth little of paine, of pleasure nothing at all, and of a sensible creature is made a senses blocke.

Let not men be deceiued (as for the most part they be) in taking one thing for an other, and that to be the cause of a thing, which is not the cause. As some take wine to be the cause of drunkennes, whereas (in deede) it is the vntemperate desire of the drinker, & not the wine: and so is it the vntemperate hand of the rider, who gouerneth with the raines the bit in the horses mouth, that breedeth the dulnes and hardnes (as it is commonlie called) and not the bit or the mouth of the horse. For (I praie you) tell mee in reason, is not yron harder than the mouth of any horse in the world? I graunt that there should be certaine forms of bits deuised for the remedie or correction of certain faults that may chance in a horses mouth. But if they be deuised for continuall correction, then be they violent, and the horse will neuer take pleasure in them. But if they be made to remedie a default, or to ease anie grieffe, then is there Art & Reason vsed

A perallogisme to make that the cause of a thing which is not the cause.

The vse and abuse of certaine bits for riding.

used, & the effect of pleasure will follow thereof. But to conclude, to what end soeuer they be deuised, the hand must guide them, which if it want the due measure in pressing or slacking, then will follow some euill effect, as in too slacke bearing, the casting vp & downe of the head, and the vnstaiednes therof, and in ouer pressing, the thrusting out of the toong, with gaping and wrieng of his neather iaw, & breeding of hardnes in the gummes, whereby such hard knobs doo grow, as commonlie are in the inner side of labouring mens hands, which in deede may iustlie be called the hardnes of the mouth. But as these things happen by vnskillfull riders, and violent meanes by them used, so they seeke to remedie their owne defaults by more violent waies (as is before mentioned) vntill they ascend vnto the highest degree of violence most horrible to nature, as by cutting those knobbes, and their toongs out of their mouthes, and also the gristles out of their nostrils, and thereby deserue the name of Butchers rather than of Riders:

Nowe that I haue in this short discourse comprehended the whole substance of the Art in generall, there is next to be shewed,
how

What is
iustlie called the
hardnes of
the mouth.

how an horſſe may be brought to this perfection before mentioned by the true uſe of the hand, ſo farre as the Art in that point will ſuffer or allow: and further to require were more of curioſitie than of ſkill. For euen the beſt Phyſicians doo not alwaies heale the patient that is vnder their cure: neither is euerie patient of one diſpoſition, nor euerie ſcholer of like aptneſſe to learne.

A confirmation by other authors
of this that hath alreadie
beene ſet downe.

Cap. 2.

BVt yet before we enter into this part, let vs ſee (as we haue purpoſed) what thoſe excellent authors that write of this Art haue ſaid thereof. And for the auoiding of tediousneſſe, ſeeing they all agree in ſubſtance, not excluding anie, yet make ſpeciall choiſe of ſome, which I (for my part) would wiſh ſhould not exceede the number of twoo, whereof the one ſhould be *Xenophon*,
C. j.

Xenophon
a great Phi-
losopher &
an excellent
Captaine.

phon, which wrote thereof in ancient time about 300. yeares before the comming of *Christ*: and the other *Cryſon*, which of late daies hath done the like. And that the rather, because this *Xenophon* was not onelie a great Philoſopher, but alſo an excellent Captaine, ſpeciallie ouer the horſſemen, as it ſhould appeare: ſo as no exception can be taken againſt ſuch a one, as either for want of learning or experience may be objected, which commonlie there is at this day if anie want either of them. And what that worthie Gentleman *Frederike Cryſon* was, euerie one knoweth, of nation an Italian (which nation hath long borne, and doth beare at this daie the onelie praiſe of this noble exerciſe) and of the citie of *Naples* moſt famous of all other in *Italie* in this reſpect. What his iudgement was in the ſaid Art, may appeare to all them that liſt to looke vpon the rules and precepts ſo perfectly ſet forth by him in writing. What his praſiſe was in the ſaid Art openlie and dailie in the ſaid citie, and what his praiſe was there amongst the reſt of excellent Riders, yea euen at that time when this Art was in his higheſt perfection, doth appeare in that noble *Carecioles* writings, the Duke of
Mar-

Martinas brother, which he intituleth *Gloria de caualli*, whereof he wrote ten books, wherein he reckoneth vp wel-neere a hundred as well Princes as Noblemen and Gentlemen: among the which Noblemen of that citie, that were descended of the Senators, thus he writeth of *Gryson*, and of one *Giovanni Berardino de la Castella*, in the latter end of the second of his said booke, *Tracostoro fiorifcano*, &c. which may be englished thus: Amongst these flourished *Frederike Gryson*, and *Giovan Berardino de la Castella*: of the which two in this noble exercise it may be said as *Petrarch* said of *Tullie* and *Maro*; These be the eyes of our toong. For besides the true knowledge of this Art, and the great practise they both had thereof, they with a most perfect iudgement had this speciall grace giuen them, that euery horse at the first riding seemed to obey vnto them euen at their becke, so as the standers by were astonied thereat: wherevpon all other studious of this exercise would vnto these two persons (as to the oracle of *Apollo*) verie often resort, to be resolved in all their doubts. Vpon these two therefore that haue written of that Art, that is *Xenophon* and *Gryson*, I would wish all those that are desirous

Commen-
dation of
excellent
horsemen.

to haue the true order and exercise of this Art, speciallie to staie themselues, and constantlie to follow. Whose iudgements in generall (concerning the same) I mind to passe ouer shortlie, and after to touch particularlie the vse of the hand.

The means
how to
make an
horsse con-
ceiue the
riders mean-
ing.

The gods (saith *Xenophon*) haue granted this vnto men, that one of them may instruct and teach another by speech; but no man can instruct and teach an horsse by his speech: but if you will cherish and make much of him, when he hath done well and to your liking; & againe, punish him when he resisteth and will not be obedient to your will, he will soone and easilie learne to doo those things which are required of him, according to your mind and liking. And this is spoken (saith he) in few words, but it ought diligentlie to be obserued throughout the whole Art of Riding. For a horsse will make the prouder auant and shew of his doings, and better obey in all other things, when he hopeth to be made much of, and to haue rest after he hath done and ended his trauell. For (saith he againe) the hart of a horsse is like to the humor of choler in a man: so then as men are not easilie prouoked or stirred to anger, vnto whom nothing is
said

The hart of
a horsse, &
the chole-
ric humor
in a man
compared.

said or done that may vex them; so a horssē will not lightlie be moued, vnto whom a man doth no harme or hurt.

Therefore it is to be prouided, that the Rider doe not trouble or vex the horssē (for we must know that all sudden things doe moue perturbation in horsses.) And further he saith, We ought to abstaine altogether from those things, which the most part of men doe vse in opinion for the best kind of riding, that is, to force them on the hand with the bit, and to torment them with spurres, rod, or whip: for by those meanes all things shall happen contrarie to that which we desire, that is, to haue him doe all his things in his best courage, shape, and forme, which will not be brought to passe by making him afraid with beating and spurring, driuing him into great perturbations: for all such things happen vnto those horsses, to whom the riding is greuous and painefull, and that to their great shame and lacke, and not to their praise and commendation. In another place he saith: that the best waie to teach (as it seemeth vnto me) is to obserue & hold that which I haue often heretofore rehearsed, that is, that you remember to cherish your horssē when he hath done wel.

The best way for a Rider to teach a horssē.

For whatsoeuer a horſſe doth by compulſion and force, he neither knoweth what he doth, nor how to doo it, neither will it become him, no more truelie than a Plaier that ſhould be driuen with whipping to plaie his part brauelie on the ſtage. For aſwell the horſſe as the man deſerueth worthily diſpraiſe, rather than anie praiſe or commendation, when they be driuen therevnto by beating and ſtrokes.

Therefore wee muſt with certaine quiet ſignes prouoke him to ſhew himſelfe luſtic & comelie in euerie part aſmuch as he may: ſo as the profitableſt waie of teaching the Art of Riding is, not to deale rigorouſlie or haſtilie: for anger foreſeeth nothing, and is the companion of repentance.

But if your horſſe haue beene vſed to haue been ridden quietlie with a ſoft & gentle bit, & hath by ſuch meanes learned all his leſſons, and other dooings, and can carie therewith his head and necke comely and decently, it ſhall be beſt that you trouble him with none other kind: for he will by this moſt eaſilie and willinglie doo and performe thoſe things where-with he him ſelfe is cheeflie delighted, and wherein he pleaſeth himſelfe moſt. And that he doth take pleaſure in thoſe things aforeſaid,

said, let this be a good witnesse and token thereof (saith he :) and therevpon he setteth downe that shape and forme that Art should imitate, as is before mentioned, and then concludeth thus: that He therefore, who can by this meanes and order of riding, bring an horlle in all his dooings and motions to shew this forme and shape which he him selfe doth expresse and represent, when he would seeme and appeare most beautifull, shall bring to passe, that both the horlle shall take great pleasure of the riding, and also that he shall appeare to the beholders verie noble, terrible, and beautifull. Thus farre *Xenophon*.

Xenophons
proofs of
the prema-
les.

Crysan in the 9. page of his booke & last edition, set forth Anno. 1571. vpon the margin of the which this note is set downe, *Disciplina de caualli*, deliuereth his iudgement in generall of this Art, wherein (amongst other things) he noteth: that Such are not mooued altogether without reason, which hold that a horlle, being in Latine called *Equus*, tooke his name of the Latin word *Aequū*, or *Aequalitas*, which in English is Equall, or Iust. For thus he writeth: *Et non in tutto fuor di ragione si muouono coloro, che tengono che il Cavallo in lingua Latina prendesse il nome dalla equalita. ó guistez-*

Crysons
iudgement
of the Art
of riding.

24 : and so goeth on and forth, that He ought to be iust in pafe, iust in trot, in gallop, in carrier, in stop, in mannage, in bounding, and finallie; iust of head, and iust when he standeth still, and to vnite himselfe iust with the will of his Rider that sitteth vpon him. And among al these things he commendeth the trot, & concludeth, that thereby all the other qualities may be best brought to perfection, and the head and necke to great staiednes, the mouth to a sweete and perfect good staie, the which (to end withall) he counteth to be the verie foundation of the whole Art: in the true teaching wherof if one faile, he marreth the horſſe vtterlie, and hideth all the goodnes that nature hath giuen him. Whereas on the other ſide, if he be truelie taught, it will ſupplie many parts wherein nature may faile him. And in the 59. page the 7. line beginning *Et perche*, &c. he writeth, that he is forced to note vnto vs that are deſirous to ſie the diſorders that manie doe vſe, which by changing of hard & ſharpe bits, thinke they ſhall ſtaie the head, or make the horſſe ſtoppe orderlie, and doe not ſee how thereby they make a iade of vile courage, or ouermuch exaſperate him: by the which greuous error it ſhall neuer be poſſible

Diſorders
vſed in ri-
ding to be
auoided.

to bring him to anie good perfection, but by good Art and true diſcipline, and with a pleaſant bit, wherevpon he may ſtaie his mouth temperatlie with ſafetie & aſſurednes, by bearing the hand temperate or firme vpon the trot or gallop, and in time to cherrish him when he dooth well, and likewise to chaſtiſe him when he dooth ill, he will be ſullie brought to all good, and conforme himſelfe to the will of his Rider.

And in the 105. page, where he treateth of theſe things more particularlie, he affirmeth in the end, that the ignorance of theſe things hath beene the cauſe, that none haue euer attempted to write of this art, and that he is certaine that manie will blame this that he hath ſet downe, bicauſe it appeareth vnto them that this manner of teaching ſhould be falſe and vntrue, being verie ſtraunge and out of uſe, from all other which were and be now in the world. But all they which hereafter ſhall ſee what good effects doo grow by this order of teaching, ſhall know the great goodnes of the infinite grace that the heauen dooth now yeeld them. And in the verie laſt lines of his whole work he thus endeth, *Queſta é quello arte, la qual ſi ſegne da molti eſe tanta la difficulta,*

D.j. *che*

Ignorance
the cauſe
why none
haue at-
tempted to
write of the
art of ri-
ding.

*che vn solo fara colui, che al sui compitamento ar-
riuera al suo vero segno.* Thus farre in generall
I haue not onelie set downe mine owne, but
haue also shewed the iudgement of these two
authors to confirme the same, as I hope they
doo, and as it will further appeare in their par-
ticular rules and precepts, which they giue,
in teaching how this iustnes and perfectnes
may be brought to passe : wherein we see al-
readie this to be receiued for a sound con-
clusion and ground, that no forced or violent
meanes are herein to be vsed : and also that
this maner of riding is not vsuall, neither easie
to be followed or found out, though it be set
downe in writing neuer so plaine.

For doo we not see that in al other arts there
is a beginning, a proceeding, and last of all the
perfecting ? As for example, in the art of wri-
ting, first, there is the learning of the letters,
next the well ioining of them together, and
last, the continuall exercise thereof to bring
the hand easilie and readilie to write perfect-
lie, as faire and well as the perfect example
that was first set downe. And doo we not see
also, that if there be a thousand Scholars, and
all they haue but one example giuen them,
and by one waie of one maister taught, which
when

A sound
principle
or ground
in the art
of riding.

Familiar
examples
for the bet-
ter explai-
ning of the
Authors
purpose.

when they haue vſed to follow the ſame and none other, ſo long as it may be thought time for them to leaue the ſchoole, and be able to teach others, that yet all they ſhall ſo differ in writing, as that their hands may eaſilie bee knowne one from the other, yea, and from the firſt example too. For markes are not ſet vp, bicauſe that good markemen can alwaies hit them (for that is not poſſible) but he is counted the beſt Archer, that beateth continuallie neareſt about it, and dooth (for the moſt part) hit it more than anie other, and that is poſſible enough.

The true vſe of the hand vpon the bit, and vpon the *Cauetzan*, ſet downe as it hath bene found true by experience: and alſo of a fault in ſaddles which hinder the riders hand in the directing of his horſe.

Cap. 3.



And now ſeeing I am light vpon this example, which, in the cheefeſt point that belongeth therevnto, agreeth with the principall point of this exerciſe; that is, to the firme and ſtaied direction of the hand (of the which my

The true vſe of the hand vpon the bit, &c.

D.iij. purpoſe

purpose is cheefelie to treat) my minde is now to consider of the particular rules and meanes the which haue beene giuen by these Authors in that point, for the perfecting of this cause in hand, wherein the true vse as well of the hand vpon the *Cauetzan*, as vpon the bit, may be knowne, considering they be both vnder the gouernment of the hand.

And heerein I meane to satisfie the speciall request of maister *Mackwilliam*, as touching the *Cauetzan*, as farre as my abilitie will serue. But of the mind of these authors I cannot saie much thereto. For in *Xenophon* I find nothing at all written thereof: and in *Gryson* litle or nothing to the purpose, as in diuers places heere alledged out of him one may perceiue: as in the last line (saue one) of the ninth page before recited, he first maketh mention thereof, saieing; *Come egli anderà sicuro, et solo in Cauetzana, senza che altro il tiri*: and in the thirteenth page, whereas hee treateth of making the horisse to stoppe iust: and also in the foureteenth, where he sheweth what maner of bit he would haue the horisse weare first: and likewise in the sixteenth, when hee would haue the *Cauetzan* taken from him: and againe in the 23. page the fourth line, wherein he warneth

Xenophon,
though
writing of
the art of
riding, yet
saith no-
thing of
the *Cauet-
zan*.

the rider when he mannageth the horſſe vpon the halfe time, to take heed that he wrie not his necke, but to helpe him ſkilfullie with the *Camozza*: and ſo againe for the ſaid fault he maketh mention thereof in the latter end of the 79. page: and laſt of all in the 82. treating ſtill of correction for the ſaid fault, he concludeth thus; *Cavaliero ſondato in buona dottrina ſenza di ciolo togliura non ſolo di queſto ma d'ogn' altro vitio*, that is: that the Rider grounded in the right order of teaching, without it ſhall take away not onlie this fault from him, but euery other whatſoeuer. And who is beſt grounded in this ſkill, he ſheweth in the 106. page, at the 33. line, begining thus, *Et vi ſo noto, &c.* I doe you to know, that euerie one which ſhall know how to correct, to aid, and to cheriſh a horſſe, according as it behoueth him in time, may be called the moſt grounded in this ſkill. And a little after he ſaith thus, *Ma par arrivare a tal virtù & in ogni ſua bontà, dico, &c.* But to come to ſuch goodnes and perfection, I ſaie (ſaith Gryſon) that euen as the ſhip is guided by the ſteeres man, by meane of a ſtearne; ſo a horſſe ſhould be gouerned, according as his ſtearne is mooued, which is the bridle, and the reines thereof, and that he termeth *Il manico*

Who is beſt grounded in the art of riding.

del timone, the handle of the stearne, the which be holden in the left hand, and guided by reason and discourse, so as it becometh that in all his motions and actions he answer to that motion which the hand mooueth that holdeth the bridle. Now seeing then the ground of all the Art (as he often affirmeth) resteth wholie vpon the true vse and iust gouernment of the hand, let vs of this most cheefe and necessarie point therefore see, what these authours saie therevnto. For in treating hereof will appeare not onelie the true vse of the hand vpon the bit, but also vpon the *Caucazan*, and the whole secret also of this Art to them that with reasonable discourse and heedfull diligence doo consider thereof, and that doone, I (for my part) will shew the experience, with the profit that I haue found by practising of them.

A fault in
fiddles
hinder-
ing the
right
vse of the
hand in
riding.

And yet of one thing by the waie, I must put you in remembrance, most contrarie to the right vse of the hand, and therefore in no wise to be vsed, and that is your new deuised *saddles* of late, that haue their pomels too much bending forward, with a buttresse (as it were) vnderneath it of an handfull thicke and more, so as no man can draw his hand toward him low vnder the pomell to stop or gouerne the horse,

horſſe, as *Gryſon* teacheth, *Vicino al garreſe*, that is, neere to the withers, but muſt of force keepe it forward, and when he ſhould ſtoppe his horſſe to heaue it vpward for to draw it to him, he cannot, vnleſſe he doo it about the po-
mell, and in ſo dōing may chance to knocke his knuckles therevpon, except he keepe his hand verie much forward, which to dō at the ſtoppe is againſt all reaſon : and beſides, it is cauſe of manie diſgraces, as well to the rider, as to the horſſe himſelfe : the which to ſhew I meane not now to trouble you withall, and therefore to the matter purpoſed.

The vſe of the hand vpon the *Cauerzan*, more ſpeciallie touched, and how diuerſlie it is miſvſed for want of ſkill, a
leſſon for yoong beginners in the
Art of riding.

Cap. 4.



Ow to ſpeake ſome-
what of the *Cauerzan*, though
Gryſon for his own part ſee-
meth to make no great mat-
ter thereof, yet he alloweth
that others ſhuld vſe it, when
he

The vſe of
the hand
vpon the
Cauerzan,
&c.

he maketh mention of the same in diuers places (as I haue before remembred) and exhorteth men to vse it skilfullie, as in the 23. page the third line, there treating of the mannage with the half rest, he vseth these words; *Adiutandolo maestrenolmente contra Cauexxana*, that is; To aid him skilfullie with the *Cauexzan*. So as it appeareth in these words, that there is a skill or cunning in the vse thereof, leauing it euen so to the discretion of him that vseth it, thinking peraduenture, that those rules which he hath given for the vse of the hand vpon the big, might serue also for the *Cauexzan*, to him that hath anie reasonable discourse. So as (in mine opinion) if we would but consider the generall ground verie diligentlie, that is, that we doo not so presse the place whereon it lieth, with ouer hard a hand, as therby the sense may be dulled, but so temperatelie vsed, as the feeling may alwaies be fresh (the which I feare is smallie considered of manie that vse it at this daie, as farre as I can see) we should see better effect follow thereof, than we see oftentimes there dooth.

How the
Cauexzan
by diuers
is misused.

I thinke therefore the best waie to make men to vnderstand the true vse of the same, is first to let them know, how by diuers it is misused:

ſed: and that it is miſuſed, what greater prooſe
 can there be more manifeſt, than to ſee how
 miſerable the ſillie horſſes be tormented and
 mangled therewith about their noses, ſo as the
 ſkinne and fleſh is worne to the bones: and
 where it ſhould lie flat by nature *Come vn mut-*
tane (as *Gryſon* ſaith) like to the noſe of a
 ſheepe, they by their violence make it ariſe in
 the middeſt like to the beake of a hawke. How
 doo we ſee their heads alſo ſet out of frame by
 reaſon of the miſuſe thereof, when the horſſe
 is taught to turne therewith: and (as *Gryſon*
 noteth) to their great ſcorne that ſo teach
 them, in the 82. page of his booke, whereas he
 ſpeaketh of ſome horſſe, that hath been taught
 from the beginning vnto the end, to turne
 with his noſe and necke awrie, ſaieng thus;
Per colpa del cavaliero non vi ſu mai prouiſto,
tal che egli ha fatto il ſuo lacerto inarcato da vna
banda & dalla altra fermo & ſano, & dimoſtrerà
che vi ſia nato di quel garbo torto. And thus in
 english: Through the fault of the rider not for-
 ſeeing at anie time, how hee hath made his
 horſſe his Lacert bowed on the one ſide, and
 firme on the other, as though he had beene
 ſoaled with that deformitie. This word Lac-
certo is the name of a vermine. or creeping

The nature
 of a ver-
 mine in I-
 talie, cal-
 led *Lacerto*.

worme, like to a *Newght*, with foure feet, which in *Italie* be common, and haue this propertie by nature, neuer to looke directlie vpon a man but alwaies with his head awrie. And this hapneth (as he affirmeth) for lacke of taking heed of the vse of the hand at the beginning, that guideth the *Cauexzan*. For euen as by violent haling thereof, they marre the naturall forme of their noses, so by vnskillfull vsing of it, in teaching them the furrow turne (as some call it) they set their heads and neckes awrie, which is now commonlie seene. For if a horssse be turned on the one hand, you shall see him carie his head on the contrarie side. This vice groweth of this error, that when the horssse dooth not yeeld quicklie to the motion made with the reine of the *Cauexzan*, to turne on that side his rider would haue him, then he plucketh it harder and harder, and therewith peradventure his head yealdeth, but his bodie stirreth not at all. The Rider then perceiuing that disorder, letteth that reine go, and bicause he shall not wrie his head in that sort, he staieth the reine on the contrarie side, so as his head cannot follow his bodie, and by this vse and custome of teaching, he is brought to the said fault and vice aforesaid.

Of what error the fault is a horssse of holding his necke and head awrie doth grow.

But the true vse of the hand in this point is, that when the horſſe is brought to the place where he muſt be taught this furrow turne (that is in a new deepe ploughed ground, into a troden path, betweene two furrowes) and therein ſtandeth ſtrait and iuſt with his bodie (as *Gryſon* appointeth) moue him gentlie to go forward, and in the verie motion turne him firſt on the right hand thus: Drawe the right reine faire and ſoftlie vnto you, taking the ſame with your right hand low vnder the pommel of the ſaddle, well neare halfe a foote towards the middle of the reine, whervnto if he yeeld neuer ſo little, then make much of him, and ſtaie that hand with that reine, ſo as you neither draw it anie further, nor ſlacke it anie thing at all: and with your left hand let the left reine ſlacke, ſo farre as his head may turne, and haue libertie to go and follow his bodie, and no further.

How to handle a horſſe in teaching him the furrow turne and how that turne is made.

But if you perceaue with that little yeelding, his bodie moueth not with his head, then helpe him gentlie with your left leg, but let not your hand ſtirre. If this will not ſerue, let his keeper, or ſome other that hath ſkill, be with you, that may faire and quietlie come on his left ſide to his foreſhoulder, and thruſt him

What helps muſt be vſed in this kind of training.

by little and little to cause him moue the fore part of his bodie. But if the horses resistance be much, let him vse his force, and thrust the horse from him as he seeth cause. Then in this meane time, let the rider also helpe him with the calfe of his leg (as is before mentioned) striking him therewith as neere the shoulder as he may, and to make that sound of the mouth or voice, that *Xenophon* speaketh of, which hee calleth ωρηγνις, and is made by putting the tip of ones tooing into the roose of his mouth, and smartlie to loose it by opening thereof. But in all this time he must keepe his hand firme and staied, not slackening nor drawing the same by anie meanes. And assoone as he shall perceauce that the horse moueth the forepart of his bodie (be it neuer so little) let him staie and make much of him, but suffer him not to turne backe againe to the path, which peraduenture he will offer to doo, and in that manner bring his forepart about, vntill he come into the path againe, so that his head stand where his hinder part stood, and there setting all his foure feet right in the said path, let him stand with his head and bodie, as strait as you can deuise, and so let him rest and make much of him, & see that both the reines
be

be of equall length, and stand with him in that fort a pretie while, and that doone, turne him on that hand still, in such order as before, vntill he be come about into the path, and that his head stand that waie therein, as it stood at the first when he began to turne: and alwaies when you offer him the turne, you must first put him forward, and in that verie motion, drawe the reine with your hand as before: thus as you haue doone with your right hand, so must you order your left hand also, when you turne him on the left side. Heere I haue touched diuers circumstances, without the which I could not well shew that which is speciallie purposed, that was, the true vse of the hand vpon the *Cauesson*, in teaching the horssle to turne.

But if you will haue a perfect view of the misuse of the *Cauesson*, then marke when a horssle is ridden with the bit and *Cauesson* together, and you shall see manifestlie, and that speciallie when they be turned vpon the left hand, the misuse thereof. For then the rider, hauing both the reines of the bridle, and the left reine of the *Cauesson*, altogether in his left hand, thinking to helpe the horssle to turne on the left side, drawing all the reines

A perfect view of the misuse of the Cauesson.

toward the said side, with the which draught he draweth also the right reine of the bridle with the rest, supposing thereby to helpe the horse, and dooth not perceiue how therewith the cheeke of the bit on the right side is so pulled vp, as thereby the mouth of the bit dooth so presse the horse on that side, that his head cannot follow his bodie towards the left side that he is offered to turne vpon, cleane contrarie to the order that he was taught, or ought to haue beene taught, when he was ridden onlie with the *Cauexzan*: for then hauing the right reine in the right hand, and the left reine in the left hand, they may be drawne on either side in reasonable manner.

But I doo not see how it is possible in reason to teach a horse to turne on both hands, and keepe that forme and shape that nature hath giuen him, holding the reines of the bridle with the reines of the *Cauexzan* in one hand. And therefore I would wish that yong beginners should not ride with the *Cauexzan* and bit together, but rather with a watering bit made like to a snaffle, and hauing the mouth of a cannon bit, so as he might hold the reines of the same, one with the one hand, and the other with the other: as he dooth the
reines

reines of the *Cauzgan*, whose iust and due place is to be borne low euē with the point of the shoulders, and not aboue the mane of the horſſe, as one muſt carrie them, if he will uſe them in one hand with the reines of the bridle. But if they will needes ride with bit and *Cauzgan* together, then to auoid the fault before remembred, I thinke this the beſt waie (in mine opinion.) Let them learne to change the reines of the bridle out of one hand into the other after this manner: when they turne the horſſe on the right ſide, let them drawe the right reine of the *Cauzgan* lowe to the point of his ſhoulder, with the ſaid hand as afore ſaid, & then hold the reines of the bridle which you haue in the left hand with the reines of the *Cauzgan*, right ouer the creſt and the necke of the horſſe, ſo as you preſſe his mouth nothing at all therewith. So likewiſe, when you turne him on the left ſide, change the reines of the bridle out of the left hand into the right, and then hold him with the right hand, euē as you did before with the left, and uſe the left reine with your left hand, as you did alſo with your right. Admoniſhing you by the waie, that in any wiſe in all your horſſes leſſons whatſoeuer, you ſhunne making

What muſt
be done in
riding a
horſſe with
bit and *Cauzgan* to-
gether.

making of ouermuch haste with him, for that is as great an error and oversight as a rider may commit, and dooth as much hinder your horses profiting in that you would teach him as anie one thing. So must you be likewise heedfull to giue your horse breath in all his dooings. And thus much for the *Cauerzan*.

The vse of the hand vpon the bit
more speciallie declared; with diuers
circumstances incident to this
discourse.

Cap. 5.

The vse of
 the hand
 vpon the
 bit, &c.

NOw to begin with *Xenophon*, as touching the right vse of the hand vpon the bit, after he hath spoken of diuers kinds of bits wherewith he would haue horses ridden, he endeth thus: What kind of bit so euer it be (saith he) with the same must he be made to performe all those things that be requisite, to shew himselfe comelie, and in such sort as we haue prescribed. And therefore the horses mouth may not be so pressed there-
 with

with, that thereby he be put to deſpaire of libertie, neither ſo eaſie or ſoft that he contemne or deſpiſe it. Now then, after you have ſomewhat preſſed him with the bridle, ſo as he carrieth his necke well, then muſt you by and by eaſe your bridle hand, and make much of him, aſſoone as he ſheweth himſelfe obedient vnto you. Further he ſaith, that when you ſhall perceiue, that the horſſe is delighted and hath a certeine pride in the raiſing vp of his neck, and that he is well pleaſed with the eaſing of the bridle, you muſt take heed leaſt anie thing at that preſent be offered him, which beſide may then vex and greeue him, as though you would driue him to a perpetuall paine. But then you muſt winne him with gentle and courteous dealing, whereby he may hope for reſt and quietneſſe: for by that meanes he will be more readie and willing to doo whatſoeuer you will haue him.

In another place he willeth, that if you will ſtaie a fierce and ſtubborne horſſe, you may not pull him with the bridle vpon a ſudden, but quietlie and patientlie pull it in by little and little, whereby you may allure and intice him, and not compell him by force to ſtaie and ſtand ſtill. Laſt of all he ſheweth, that gen-

How to
ſtaie a
fierce and
ſtubborne
horſſe in
riding.

de and soft bits be fitter for such horses, than hard and sharpe : yet (saith he) if anie will prooue a sharpe bit, he must by slackening the reine, make it seeme smooth and easie.

The first place where *Gryson* maketh mention of the vse of the hand, is in the 16. page of his booke, where he treateth of the leauing a-waie of the *Canezzan*, and in steed thereof to put on the false reines. In which place, before he should leaue the *Canezzan*, he would haue him know a little the bit, and saith: that When he shall come out of the rings or turnes, one may then gallop him. But by and by he controlleth himselfe in these words; *Quantunq; sarebbe assai meglio non gallopparsi mai, fui tanto che non intendera il parare et le posate*: Although it should be much better (saith he) not to gallop him at all, vntill he vnderstand the stoppe, and how to aduance; *Et con la man temperata et firma, et forse il primo con l' vna et l'altra mano*: And with a hand temperate and firme, and at the first peradventure as well with the one hand as the other, you take good heed alwaies to make him beare his necke strait and stiffe, and his head staied. This passage, with this other following, I haue set downe of purpose, because they are woorthie

Gryson
would that
an houlfe
should a
litle know
the bit be-
fore he
leaues the
Canezzan.

of noting. As in the 30. page, where he speaketh of the leauing awaie of the false reines, he willeth vs to beare our hand firme and with a sweet staie. And alwaies, as the horſſe dooth bring in his head and yeeld to your hand, that then you ſhould ſhorten the reines of your bridle, and when you perceiue that his head is ſetled in his due place, that is, when he carrieth his forehead, as Rams doo when they fight, as though he would ſtrike therewith, then ſhall there need none other thing to be doone, but to mainteine him in that ſort and forme, and ſo to put him to all his kind of dooings, ſomtime vpon the trot, or gallop, otherwhiles furiouslie and otherwhiles quietlie: ſometimes to pace him through or ouerthwart a ploughed fallow new and deepe; holding alwaies the bridle hand firme and ſtaied, without giuing him anie libertie at all. But yet the ſtaiedneſſe would not be ſuch, as it ſhould exceed the due meaſure or tempera-
ture; ſo as the horſſe thereby might waxe verie light vpon the hand, and haue a ſweete mouth, champig the bit with great pleaſure, for in that conſiſteth one of the greateſt points, and of the greateſt ſubſtance that bring the aforeſaid things to paſſe.

Decencie
or compli-
neſſe in a
horſſe to
carrie his
forehead as
Rams doo
when they
fight.

This place therefore is diligentlie to be noted, and heedilie to be considered, and warilie to be practised . But hitherto yet in these things , there hath beene rather noted what should be doone, than taught how they should be doone . And therefore in the 44. page, he dooth not onelie treat of the matter againe, but teacheth also how it should be doone, and saith; If you will know how to cause a horse not onelie to vnderstand the bridle , or to make him go backe therevpon , but also that he may go in a due measure and temper without bearing vpon the hand, *tenerete quest' ordine*, doe you keepe this order : As soone as you haue staied your horse , draw with a staied hand the bridle temperatlie, as his resistance, or he by defending his mouth shall require, not giuing him anie libertie at all, and with the rod strike him vpon the bowing of his neck faire and gentlie , and so for a while prouoke him with the spurre from time to time, one while with the one, & an other while with the other : but most on that side where he most wrieth his buttocke , to the end he may go iust, with diuers other meanes, as in those places you may see, vntill at least he draw back one of his forefeete, and dooing but so much, by and by take heed

How to make an horse vnderstand your meaning in actions incident to riding.

heed that therewith you make much of him (as I haue often told you, ſaith *Gryſon*) and then ſtaie him quietlie a little while, and after aſſaie againe to do the like, drawing onlie the bridle. For the horſſe, by reaſon of the cheriſhing you gaue him, ſhall vnderſtand you, and will go backe both with the one and with the other forelegge, and that verie light vpon the hand. Alſo when you ſhall offer him that ſigne to touch him with halfe the rod vpon the necke, you ſhall with a lowd voice ſaie, Backe: for he, alſoone as afterward he ſhall heare that manner of voice, and feele that ſigne of the rod, or if you doo but draw a little the bridle, he will go as farre backe as one will haue him, and euer when he ſhall be out of the due and true ſtaie vpon the bridle, you ſhall ſtill make him to doo the like, that is, to go backe in forme aforeſaid. And to incourage all men to praſiſe this rule, in the latter end thereof he writeth thus: *Et non vi diſperate, ſe quando ſe gli inſegna queſto, faceſſe qual che diſordine, perche all' vltimo tanto maggiormente ſi trouera in meno ſpatio di vn hora caſtigato, et vinto, et aſſai facile*; which is to ſaie in Engliſh: Doo you not deſpaire, though when you teach him this, he make ſome diſorder; for by ſo much the more

How to
make an
hoſſe go
as farre as
one would
haue him.

at the last, one shall find him in lesse space than an houre, chastised and wonne verie easilie. These places thus recited, bicause they be the principall places that I can find, that is, for this purpose, to haue a horlse to haue a perfect good mouth, by meane of the true vse of the hand: I meane, for the better keeping of them in remembrance, breefelie to gather the whole effect of this that hath beene said.

What
things the
author
would haue
noted tou-
ching the
præmisses
appertai-
ning to this
Art.

Wherein first I would haue one note the comparison of a bridle with the stearne of a ship, which is placed in the horses mouth, and fastned to the reines that are holden in the left hand, and likened also to the handle of the stearne, which in his owne toong he calleth *Il manico del timone*: and must be guided by reason and discourse, and that all the horses motions and actions must be made to answer therevnto. And then more particularlie *Gryson* saith, that we should make him know the bit, with a temperate and firme hand, and that doone, to beare it vpon a sweete staie, which he calleth *Dolce appoggio*: for therevpon he will waxe verie light vpon the hand, and haue a sweete mouth, champng the bit with great pleasure, for that is the point wherein consisteth (saith he) one of the greatest matters, and
greatest

greatest ſubſtance to ſtaie the head of the horſſe, and to ſettle it in his due place: and there in that manner, with all the circumſtances as is before mentioned, to mainteine him without giuing him anie libertie at all, as *Gryſon* ſaith, though it ſeeme otherwiſe to *Xenophon*. And then, how he may be taught to be brought to this, he hath ſet downe the order verie excellentlie and plainelie.

But heerein note (aboue all) how warilie he ſpeaketh of the reſtraint of libertie vpon the horſſes, yeelding to the hand. For there he putteth in a caueat (as it were) that the ſtaiednes or reſtraint of libertie ſhould not be ſuch, as it ſhould exceed the due temperature of the hand: the true tokens of the which be; if the horſſe reine well, and beare his head iuſt, ſtaied, and light therevpon, and take pleaſure of the bit. Theſe properties muſt ioine ſo together, as there may not want anie one of them to what action ſo euer the horſſe is put. For if there doo, then is there ſome imperfection, whereſoeuer it is. And therefore I ſaie with *Gryſon* againe and againe, that you may not thinke ſlightlie thereof, that heerein ſtandeth cheeflie the whole ſubſtance of the art. But now, though he hath heere plainlie ſet downe

how.

What is to be done touching the reſtraint of libertie in an horſſe.

how it may be obtained, yet in practising the same, I feare we shall be verie often to seeke. For it is not inough, as it seemeth by *Gryson*, that when he dooth go backe vpon the hand lightlie, and setteth his head in his due place, and taketh pleasure vpon his bit, vnlesse hee doo the same also vpon euerie other act when he shall be put therevnto. For commonlie vpon the stoppe, or when they stand still, they will be in good order: but if you moue him forward, yea but vpon the pace, he will perhaps leaue plaieng with the bit, and beare somewhat vpon the hand, or thrust out his head, and so likewise vpon the trot, and more vpon the gallop, but most of all vpon the maine carrre. For how manie shall you see, yea euen at these daies, that in passing of the carrre holdeth his head in, and keepeth himselfe in that forme that is before appointed? And this commeth for want of the knowledge how to mainteine and continue the hand iust and firme, with a sweete staie vpon the horssle (as is before remembred) in all his actions whatsoeuer, so as he may take pleasure of the bit. And therefore, how we shall mainteine an horssle, being once brought to know the hand, and in this sort before mentioned, that he in
all

A fault in
riding,
committed
for want of
knowledge
how to
mainteine
and continue
the
hand iust,
firme, &c.

all his dooings, whether they be doone furiouslie or quietlie, may keepe himselfe in his due forme and comelines, and to take pleasure therein, is now to be considered, and last of all of *Gryson* required, who hath set downe his opinion thereof (as you haue read.) And for my part, although I may be as farre to seeke as anie other: yet for that I haue preciselie practised these rules these twentie yeres, I dare be the bolder to set downe, in what manner I haue practised the same, and how much I haue profited thereby, which may stand for the explanation or interpretation of the places afore promised, leauing the iudgement and choise of euerie one to doo therein as he liketh. For as I haue no power to binde anie to like of mine, so I haue good will to follow others, that will with reason in like maner giue me like occasion to follow them.

The Authors long practise of certaine rules appertaining to this are: as followeth.

How these rules haue beene practised by this Author.

Cap. 6.



Wh therefore as shall haue desire to practise these rules, as I haue doone, let them not forget

G.I.

this,

this, that *Xenophon* and *Gryson* agree both, that assoone as one is mounted on horsebacke, he must sit quietlie there a while, especiallie if he be to be taught. *Xenophon* sheweth the reason why: for (saith he) all sudden motions breed perturbations in the mind of an horse, and whiles he is in that case, he cannot well learne. For he is not assured of himselfe, nor of that which his rider would haue him do, for (as we saie) he is not himselfe that is troubled in mind. And therefore he willeth, when the horse is first moued, that it should be doon as softlie and quietlie as one could deuise, to what action so euer you meane to put him. And seeing that *Gryson* would, that all his dooings should be doone vpon a stayed hand, a iust, placed, and seded head, with a pleasant mouth vpon the bit, which he accompteth to be the cheefe point and whole substance of horsemanship.

Therefore I haue beene verie precise in practising the making of his mouth to that effect, and to mainteine him in the perfection thereof, the which if anie will follow, he must (after he hath sitten quietlie awhile) first cause the horse to go backe according to the order appointed. For vpon that motion he will
bring

The incon-
ueniences
of sudden
motions
procured
in a horse
by the ri-
der.

bring in his head, and ſettle himſelfe (as is aforeſaid) in euerie reſpect : and in that order then ſtand ſtill a while, and make much of him: and in that meane while, if he continue not in the ſaid order, then make him go a little backe againe (as before.) But if he continue ſtill in the ſaid good order and forme, then moue him faire and gentle forward vpon the pace, with the calues of your legges, keeping your hand ſtaied, ſo as you neither draw it, nor ſlack it, offering your bodie ſomewhat forward withall, and ſo go ſooth right in a ſtrait path, betweene two furrowes, ſo farre as *Gryſon* dooth appoint. If by the waie he make anie diſorder, by thruſting out of his head, or waxe heauie vpon the hand, or leaue champing vpon the bit, the which you muſt note diligentlie, aſſoone as you perceiue it, by and by ſtaie faire and gentle, and make him go backe as you did before. For in the going backe he will bring himſelfe in his right forme and order, wherein as ſoone as you find him, make much of him, and moue him forward ſoothwith faire and gentle, and after this maner vſe him ſtill, till he come to the place of ſtop. And as he muſt be vſed thus in going right forward, ſo likewise muſt he be vſed in treading of the

Defaults of diſorder in an horſſe, and how to be remedied by the rider.

rings, first gentlie vpon the pace, and so likewise vpon the trot, and last of all vpon the gallop. And in the practising heercof, you must verie preciselie note these kinds of speeches: that in making of a horssse to go backe, it should be doone with a temperate, a staied, and a firme hand. But what the temperate, staied, and firme hand meaneth, and how it is vnderstood and vsed of the most part that take vpon them to professe this art, when they will at the beginning make their horssses go backe, I know not. But you shall see them draw the reines with a forced hand, rather than with a temperate hand, whereby they so presse the horsses mouth, that they put it cleane out of order, which may be perceiued either by gaping or thrusting his toong vpon the bit, to defend himself from the same, or else ouer the bit, chopping his head out suddenlie, and plucking it in disdainefullie, seeking by mouing his head this waie and that waie, to be deliuered of the said pressing: which be all signes of an vntemperate hand, inclining to violence, and contrarie to nature, which to content and please is the end of the whole art. And therefore one should practise this rule in such sort, as the standers by should scarce perceiue

A temperate, staied, and firme hand required in making a horssse retire or go backe: and that many professed riders misse the due vse thereof.

perceiue whether he draweth the reines therewith or no, and that in this manner.

First, as soone as he is settled in the saddle (as afore said) let him not draw the reines of the bridle vnto him, before he haue made them equall, so that one be no longer than the other. And if it be a horſſe, that knoweth not well the bit, then let the bit be as ſlacke as he can, and let him ſettle his left hand, wherein he holdeth the reines with his little finger betweene, vnder the pomell of the ſaddle, as neere the withers as hee can, ſo as he touch them not, and then with his right hand draw the reines faire and ſoftlie, and equallie together through his left hand, the which he may neuer remoue, vntill he feele that the horſſe begin to ſtaie vpon the bit: then let him hold the reines there, neither ſlacking them, nor drawing them anie further, vntill he doo looke in what forme his head ſtandeth, the which if it be not in ſuch due forme as before is deſcribed, then let him giue him his left hand againe a little, and ſtanding ſo with him a pretie while, let him bring his left hand to his former place againe, whereas he found the horſſe to make his firſt ſtaie vpon the bit, and there if he ſtand without making anie motion either with his

A forme of praſtiſing the former rule, and what things are well to be marked.

mouth vpon the bit, or with his head, which if you note well, you shall perceiue that he will stand therewith (as it were) doubting, or in a mammering, whether he should put it out, or bring it in, as though he were troubled with the palseie, which you shall scarce perceiue by the motion: then draw the reines with your right hand, through your left hand somewhat more, but let it be so little, and in such gentle fort, as the standers by may scarce perceiue it; for so must all the motions of the hand be at that time, if you will make the horſſe know the bit, and so keepe it firme and staied there a pretie while: wherevpon if he yeeld anie thing (be it neuer so little) vnto your hand, keepe your hand still at one staie, neither slackening it, nor drawing it anie further, that he may feele the ease gotten by that his yeelding, and vpon his so yeelding make much of him. And if with that yeelding the reines fall slacke, remooue not your left hand, but draw the reines with your right hand through your left, as you did before, for they may not lie slacke vntill he staie againe vpon your hand, wherevnto if he doo yeeld by anie of those motions afore mentioned, then make much of him, and so after this sort sollicite him, vntill you haue brought

Motions of
the riders
hand, in rai-
ling the
reines, &c.

brought his head into his due place, that is, that his nose lie iust vnder his forehead, neither too much out, nor too much in, but so as he may see where he may set his feete. When you haue brought him to this, if then he beare not light vpon the hand, let his keeper or some other strike him faire and gentlie vpon the knees of his forelegs, for that will make him offer to go backe, and in that offering he will a little raise and bring in his head, in the which motion the bit will moue, so as both he and you shall feele some ease thereof. But at that instant take great heed that you keepe your hand so firme, that you neither slacke it, nor in anie wise drawe it vnto you, to the end that he may feele the ease that he found by the same motion, the which he will not with his good will lose againe, and therevpon he will take such pleasure, as peraduenture he will both stir the bit quietlie in his mouth, and go backe withall likewise, either of the which motions ought diligentlie to be noted, for they be tokens of the present winning of his mouth, the which once won in this order, you shall by continuance thereof bring it to be perfect and iust.

To make
your horſſe
offer to go
backe, with
other asti-
ons

A continuation of the matter
discoursed vpon in the for-
mer chapter.

Cap. 7.

What is to
be avoided
in teaching
a horse, &c.



Vt aboue all things you must take heed, that in the present time of the teaching of him this, you vex not, nor trouble him with anie other thing, nor that in this dailie exercising of him heerevnto, you suffer none other to ride him, vntill his mouth be made perfect, least by feeling the diuersitie of hands before he be assured of anie one, he be so confused with the diuersitie, as he shall neuer be able to attaine to a certeine and sure concept of the riders meaning, and then shall he neuer willinglie obey vnto the will and meaning of his rider, which is the end of the whole Art. And when by these meanes he is brought to know the iust staie of his head, and assured of the bit, then to mainteine him therein in all his dooings, vntill he may come vnto his full perfection, is first to pace him in this

The end of
the whole
Art of ri-
ding is, that
the horffe
do willing-
lie obey his
rider.

this forme and order in rings that be large for one weeke at the least : and alwaies when you find him out of order, staie him, and make him go backe, as is before mentioned . And when he is in order, staie him not long, but making much of him, keepe your hand firme, and put him faire and gentlie into his pace againe; and then if he continue in his good order, with making much of him, moue him quietly to go faster vpon the pace, with giuing him your bodie, and touching him softly with the calves of your legs : but neither slacke nor drawe your hand to you, for that is the firmnes that is meant: and haue him so, vntill he fall into a trot of himselfe, & that he will doo verie light vpon your hand, the which you must alwaies keep in such temper, as was last remembered, vnles by bringing in his head, the reines fall slacke, for then they must be drawne with the right hand, as you haue heard before. But if he doo not vpon the trot continue light vpon your hand, then staie him, and cause him to go back, wherby you shall bring him in order, and that doon, put him gentlie into his pace againe, and so bring him into his trot as before. And though you find him in the beginning verie vntoward, yet within an houre exerci-

What is to be done to the horse when he continueth not light vpon your hand in trot.

Diuers
waies to
cherish
your horſſe.

When to
put your
horſſe to
the gallop,
and what
is to be ob-
ſerued in
his ſpeeck
trot, and in
his gallop.

ſing of him in this gentle maner, you ſhall find him toward inough, as by prooſe you ſhall perceiue. And then aſſoone as you ſhall find him ſo, cheriſh him with ſome little tickling, or ſome ſcratching with the end of your rod, or with your fingers vpon the withers, or thereabouts in the necke, and trauell him for that time but verie little more, and ſo leaue him, and alight off from him euen there, and let him be lead home by ſome leading reine, rather than by the reines of the bridle or headſtall (as manie vſe to doo) and at your next riding you ſhall find him better diſpoſed; and by exerciſing of him thus but a fortnight together, you ſhall find (by experience) great good hope of your trauell. And when he will in this quiet ſort pace and trot in good order, then may you put him to trot with as much ſpeed as you will haue him, both the rings, or in anie kind of manage. But let him not gallop, vntill he be fullie perfect vpon the trot, and in his ſpeedie trot you muſt keepe your ſeate and hand firme, ſo as he may not leeſe his orderlie and comelie forme before preſcribed. But if you will put him to gallop, you muſt doo it out of the trot, as you be taught to put him into the trot, out of the pace; and ſo to keepe him

him in a quiet gallop in the large rings, euen to the ſtop, at the which you muſt not drawe your hand haſtilie to you, but euen with a little ſwaie of your bodie backe, and your hand together. Staie your hand there till he come backe a ſtep or twoo, and there ſtaie him, and let him not go forward; and therewithall if he doo well, make much of him, and let your hand with your bodie go to their place againe. But if he offer to go forward, then with the like ſwaie ſtaie him, and ſo let him ſtand ſtill a pretie while; making much of him, and then alight there, and let him be lead home, or elſe faire and ſoftlie pace him home from thence after you haue ſtaied there with him a good pretie while.

But now, if you will be aſſured, whether you haue the right uſe and temper of the hand, and that the horſe be well aſſured of the bit, pace your horſe ouerthwart the fallow of a new ploughed land that is deepe, and of a light mould, as faſt as you can, ſo that he trot not, halfe an houre together, and keepe your hand in the firme and temperate ſtaie, as is before preſcribed. If in this time, and in your ſo doo- ing, the horſſe keepe his head in his due place, beare light vpon your hand, and take pleaſure of the bit: you may aſſure your ſelfe that

How to be aſſured whether you haue the right uſe and temper of the hand, and that the horſſe be well aſſured of the bit.

you haue then obtained the right knowledge of the vse of the hand, wherein the cheefe substance of this Art dooth consist. By this exercise also, you shall bring your horſſe to trot iust, which *Gryſon* thinketh to be the hardest thing to bring a horſſe vnto, by the meanes of which (saith he) the horſſe shall come vnto the perfection of all his other iust dooings.

To bring a horſſe to a iust trot is verie hard.

The Authors purpose in this treatise.

But my purpose is not to treat of anie other thing at this time, but onelie of the right vse of the hand, which hitherto hath beene treated of, as concerning the teaching and making of a horſſe. And now we are to treat of the vse of the hand vpon a horſſe alreadie taught, and fit for the seruice, wherein we haue but the vse of the left hand onelie: for the other must serue vs for our weapon whatſoeuer it be. But least that some may thinke that *Gryſon* and *Xenophon* for the vse of the hand be of contrarie minds (as it is somewhat touched before) I thinke good before I proceed anie further in this, to shew mine opinion of their difference.

The contrary minds of *Gryſon* & *Xenophon* touching the vse of the hand, &c.

Gryſon affirmeth constantlie, that vpon the horſſes yeelding vnto the hand, wee should giue him no libertie at all, and that in diuers places he affirmeth. And *Xenophon* cleane contrarie

trarie ſaith ; that aſſoone as he bringeth in his head, and boweth in the necke, you ſhould by and by ſlacke and eaſe your hand. His words be theſe ; The horſſes mouth may not bee ſo preſſed with the bit, that thereby he be put in deſpaire of libertie, nor yet ſo eaſilie and ſoft that he ſhould contemne the ſame. Note well therefore the proportion of this meaſure: and ſo he goeth on & ſaith ; When you haue ſomewhat preſſed him with the bridle, ſo as he carrieth his necke in good order, then muſt you by and by eaſe your bridle, & make much of him aſſoone as he ſheweth himſelfe obedient vnto you. And a little after; If the horſſe ſeeme to be well pleaſed with the eaſing of your hand, and taketh a pride (as it were) in railing of his neck and creſt, take heed then euen at that preſent, leaſt anie thing doo vex or greeue him; but with gentle dealing he muſt be vſed as he may hope for reſt. In the beginning of his booke he ſheweth, how he would haue the head and necke ſhould be placed, not riſing out of the breſt inclining downeward, as it is in a goate or hog; but riſing vpward toward the crowne like a cocke, ſomewhat bending in the middeſt, ſo as the eie of the horſſe may ſee his owne feet. This is the ſumme of *Xenophons* opinion,

How the head and necke of a horſſe ſhould be placed.

pinion. Now let vs see what *Gryson* saith ; to the end we may know wherein they agree and disagree, and whether the same be in word or meaning. For the placing of the head, and framing and fashioneing of the necke they agree, and both they would haue his head so placed, as he may see where to set his feete, and when he sheweth himselfe obedient, to be much made of. For the horssle can no better waie be made to vnderstand when he dooth well, than by ease and rest, and much making of, wherein he may take some pleasure . But in the manner how he should be made to vnderstand this ease and much making of, standeth the diuersitie . For the one would haue him vnderstand it by slackeing the hand, and the other (as it seemeth) would not haue him haue anie libertie at all. For (saith he) when you haue brought the head of the horssle in his due place with those signes before remembred, giue him then no libertie at all. But straitwaies he putteth (as it were) a caueat : Let the staiednesse be such, that it be not out of his due temperance . For therevpon he will take great pleasure, champiing the bit, and be maruellous light vpon the hand, &c. Now therefore if we consider *Xenophons* proportion

What waie
is best to
make a
horssle vnderstand
when he
dooth well
and how
Xenophon
and *Gryson*
differ in
the manner
thereof.

on in slacking of the hand with *Crysons* restraint and caueat thereto added, we shall find that they differ nothing in meaning, howsoever they differ in words. For the slacking of the hand on the one side, and the straining thereof on the other side, should be such as the horse might find ease, and take pleasure thereof. For as there is no pleasure in ouerstraining, no more is there in ouerslacking: and therefore he that can find the iust meane betwixt these two extreames, dooth happen vpon the true meaning of these two excellent persons, which (in mine opinion) differ not in meaning but in word. As we perceiue in the Art of musicke, vpon instruments with strings, if any one string be strained or slacked more than his due measure, the pleasure of the whole musicke is lost: euen so, the vtuned or vntemperate hand dooth marre the pleasantnes of the horses mouth; neither can anie with reason thinke, that he which would haue the string slacked when it is too much strained, neither the other which would haue it strained when it is too slacke, that they be contrarie in meaning: seeing they both would, that the instrument should be so tuned, as the musicke might yeeld the pleasant effect. But see (I praie you) dili-

The opinion of *Xenophon* and *Cryson*, seeming repugnant or different, reconciled.

A reason drawne from the art of musicke, for the better explaining of the authors purpose.

diligentlie, how nice and warie these two excellent persons be in this most skilfull point of Horssmanship, without the true knowledge of which, all the reast in comparison is but vaine.

You see, they deuise no hard or sharpe bits, no pricking musrolles, or *Cauzgers*, or such other like instruments of violence, whereby the sense in continuance is either made dull or dead; but rather how they may delight and please them as nature and art requireth. But this mine interpretation of this place, and all the rest which I haue vsed, by shewing in what sort I haue practised them, I leaue to the iudgement of others, and now go on with that which was purposed, that is, to shew the right vse of the hand vpon horses that be alreadie made perfect and iust.

The right vse of the hand vpon a horssse
alreadie made perfect and iust.

Cap. 8.

What is to
be done
when a
horssse is
perfected
according
to the Au-
thors rules.



Ow then, when a horssse is thus taught and brought to perfection (as *Cryson* saith in the 107. page) we shall not need to vse the rod

rod or anie other helpe, but to keepe our bodie, hands, thighes, knees, and legs iust in such fort as I haue told you before, that is which is set forth in his owne booke. For the horſſe with euerie little token by aide of the bridle, and of the ſpurre will vnderſtand your meaning: and in euerie aſt that you ſhall doo, he will accompanie you, and you ſhall accompanie him in time and meaſure, ſo as to the beholders it ſhall appeare, that he and you be one bodie, of one mind, and of one will. In this point therefore, firſt there is to be conſidered, how in the left hand the reines be placed, and how they are then to be vſed: for therein moſt cheefelic ſtandeth the whole gouernement which *Gryſon* likeneth to the handle of the ſtearne that gouerneth the ſhip: and theſe reines (as he ſheweth in the 109. page, which he willeth to note, beginning at theſe words *Note the*) muſt alwaies be placed in this maner, which Maifter *Blundeuile* hath remembered in the tenth chapter of his firſt booke thus: As touching the reines, you muſt hold them in your left hand, ſo as the little finger, and ring finger too (if you will) may alwaies be placed betweene the twoo reines, and the thombe cloſe vpon the reines, with

Mutual conſent of the horſſe and the horſſeman by what meanes procured.

M. Blundeuile's rule for the holding of the reines.

the brawne there of turned toward the pomell of the saddle, and being thus closed together in your fist, *Gryson* in the 39. page, beginning at *Quando vol terete, &c.* sheweth, how the fist must then be vsed, when you will turne your horssle in whatsoeuer kind of manage it be, after this maner: Doo not (saith he) remoue your arme or hand, but keepe it firme and staied right ouer the crest or mane of the horssle, and with a little signe or token giuen after a certeine manner, by turning your fist onelie, make him to know on what side you would haue him turne, but yet so as your fist in anie wise keepe the appointed place right ouer the mane, neither remeouing it of the one side, nor the other, to the end he may go firme and iust. Thus farre *Gryson*.

What manner of motion of the fist *Maister Claudio Corte* requireth of the rider, when he should turne his horssle on anie side.

Maister Claudio Corte, in the second booke of his *Cauallarizzo*, as he intituleth it, for the placing of the hand and the reines, agreeth fullie with *Gryson*, but is somewhat more liberrall in declaring the maner of the motion of the fist, when one shuld turne him of anie side. For (saith he) if you will turne him on the right hand, then bow your fist, so as your thombe maie turne downe toward the mane of the horssle, as therby you may see the full backe of your

your hand, with your little finger vppermoſt. And when you will turne him on the left hand, then contrariwiſe turne your fiſt ſo, as the thombe may go backe from you toward the head of the horſſe, and that you may ſee all your fingers in the inſide of your fiſt, ſo that your little finger and ring finger may appeere more fullie vnto you than your thombe, but yet no more nor leſſe than need ſhall require; but ſo as your hand remooue verie little from the appointed place, either of the one ſide of the necke or the other, and that according to euerie mans ſkill that uſeth it. But I know well (ſaith he) that verie few haue the true uſe of it. And heere doubting (as it ſeemeth) whether his meaning ſhould be vnderſtood in this point, addeth; And peraduenture there be few that vnderſtand me (ſaith he) though I haue ſet it downe verie plaine. And ſo ſurelie to doubt he had great reaſon. For truelie I feare that to the moſt part this which hath hitherto beene ſaid of either of them, will ſeeme but a riddle, and therefore had need of further explanation.

M. Claudio
Here doubt-
eth that
his mean-
ing will
be vnder-
ſtood but of
a few.

There is no doubt, but that theſe excellent perſons vnderſtood ſome grounded reaſon of this precept, if it had pleaſed them as well to

haue set downe the reason as the rule : for that being knowne, the rule will easilie be vnderstood . Let vs endenour our selues therefore to seekie it out . What mine opinion is thereof, and vpon the which I rest, vntill I haue others to perswade me otherwise, is this, which I gather out of the verie forme of the said rule, and that is of the placing of the hand and reines, and of the motion of the fist, as you haue read before, as the hand not to remooue from the crest of the horse, the little finger and the ring finger (if you will) be placed betweene the reines, &c. *Gryson* biddeth vs turne our fist after a certeine maner, but sheweth not how. *Claudio* goeth further, and sheweth how one should turne his fist, but no cause whie hee should so turne it: and therefore (in mine opinion) to make it plaine, this I adde vnto it, and would haue all men note, that when I find the fingers thus placed betweene the reines, and find also that the left reine lieth close, and remaineth in the inside of the fingers, and the right reine vpon the outside of those fingers, this being well noted, you shall straight see the reason, whie or to what end that motion of the fist that *Claudio* dooth shew, tendeth vnto. For (saith he) when you will turne the horse on the
right

The authors opinion gathered out of the verie forme of *Gryson* and *Claudio* rule touching the turning of the fist, &c.

right hand, turne your fiſt ſo as your thombe may go downward to the horſſes mane, that your little finger may riſe vp, on the outſide of the which the right reine lieth, and by the reaſon of that motion is raiſed vp, and the left falleth, and therewith the horſſe feeleth the right reine ſtraighted, and the left ſlacked, which he knoweth by cuſtome to be the ſigne to haue him turne on the right ſide. And ſo likewise when you would haue him turne on the left hand, he turneth his fiſt ſo, that his thombe goeth backe toward the necke of the horſſe, as he may ſee all his fingers in the inſide of his hand. By the which motion he raiſeth the left reine, which is in the inſide of his hand, and the right alſo falleth, with the which the horſſe feeling himſelfe neuer ſo little ſtreined on the left ſide, knoweth by that ſigne, that he ſhould turne on the left ſide.

By what accuſtomed ſignes the horſſe knoweth when his rider would haue him turne on the right ſide and when on the left.

Now whether that this be the forme and maner of turning of the hand that *Gryſon* meaneth, I know not, but in effect certainelie they meane all one, as I gather by *Gryſon* in the 69. page, where he teacheth how one ſhould correct a horſſe with the bit, that holdeth his necke awrie, beginning thus, *Onde ſimilmente, &c.* If (ſaith *Gryſon*) he hold it awrie on the left ſide,

Lij.

hold

hold your bridle in the wonted place, that is right ouer the crest, and take the right reine vp with the forefinger of the bridle hand, the which reine you shall hold betweene the said finger and your thombe, and if you see cause, you may ioine your middle finger therewith also. But if it be too plieng on the right side, and stiffe on the left, then hold not onelie the little finger in his due place, betweene both the reines, but also the ring finger and middlemost too, so as on what side soeuer his fault be, by this meanes you shall force him by little and little, to yeeld vnto that part of the necke that is stiffe. What he meaneth by vsing the reines in this maner, for the correction of this fault, euerie child may conceiue the reason. And herevpon I gather, that in what maner so euer he mooueth his hand, to signifie on which side he would haue the horse to turne, it is by staieng the reine on that side, and slacking it on the other, as I haue shewed before. And therefore (for mine owne part) I vse in practising therof, to take part with them both, so farre forth as I find it most handsome for my hand, as thus. When I turne him on the left hand, I vse *Claudio* his motion, to bow my fist so as my thombe may go backward toward the

How to
signifie on
which side
the rider
would
have his
horse to
turne.

the horses head, whereby I raise the left reine that lieth in the inside of my little finger, by raising that part of my hand wherein that reine lieth : and when I turne him on the right side, then I take vp the right reine with my forefinger (as *Gryson* teacheth in the place before recited, though it pertaineth not properlie to this) and leaue the turning of my fist as *Claudio* teacheth with my thombe downe, and my little finger vppermost, on the outside whereof the right reine lieth, which I find oftentimes to slip from the place, but so I am sure the other waie, if I take it with my forefinger or middle finger it cannot, and so vnto me I find it more handsome. But yet I leaue both these or anie other to euerie person to vse, as he findeth it most fittest for him : so that they swarue not from these naturall grounds, that the hand keepe his appointed place, and that the motion thereof be such, as when one dooth turne a horse on anie side, he should staie or straine him with the reine on that side.

And the lacke of the knowledge in this point is the cause that maketh our horses forsake the tilt oftentimes : for it is well neere a common thing, that when a horse dooth passe along the tilt, to see him carie his head rather
from

The cause
whic horses
doe of-
sentence
forsake the
tilt.

from, than toward the same. The reason is, because he that passeth him, draweth his bridle hand toward the tilt, thinking therby to cause the horse to yeeld his head and bodie toward the same, and dooth not perceiue, how by that motion of the hand, hee streineth the right reine which is on the right side of the horse, that is from the tilt, and slacketh the left reine next vnto the tilt, so as the horse cannot for his life keepe his head towards the same. And thus haue I made this matter as plaine as my skill or wit will serue, and as I haue conceiued it in mine opinion, the which I leaue to the iudgement of others. And heere withall yet one may see now how plaine it is, when the reason is added to the rule. And in this maner was I once minded to haue gone through the whole booke of *Gryson* with verie short notes, and to haue added thervnto *Xenophons* booke of the Art of riding. But now I meane to staie, and expect what will be the iudgement of this my first labour, and how it will be allowed among the skilfull sort of them that professe this Art, to whose reasonable correction & fauourable interpretation this worke dooth offer it selfe.

What the
Author
once pur-
posed touch-
ing the
bookes of
Gryson and
Xenophon
treating of
the Art of
riding.

¶ The commodities that may be
found by the vſing of the hand in this
 maner, in practiſing of *Gryſon* his rules
and his order of teaching,
 be theſe.

Cap.9.

Firſt, you ſhall neuer
 put your horſſe in danger of
 winde and limme, or other
 deformitie of his bodie : in
 which if nature hath made a
 nie default, it may greatlie
 be helped thereby.

Particular
 commodi-
 ties poſſi-
 ble to be
 attained by
 practiſing
 the rules
 and order
 ſet downe
 by *Gryſon*.

Next, your horſſe ſhall neuer put your per-
 ſon in perill by rearing or running awaie, if
 you haue the ſaid true vſe of the hand.

Againe, he ſhall neuer greue his rider with
heauie bearing vpon his hand : but ſhall beare
 light, reine well, and keepe his head ſteddie,
 and haue a perfect mouth, taking pleaſure vp-
 on the bit, with a cheerefull pace vnder him,
 vnleſſe he be too too dull of nature.

Moreouer, to bring theſe things to paſſe,
 K.j. you

you shall not need to bestow your monie vpon *Canezzans*, *chaines*, *muscolles*, or *martingales*, or anye such instruments, but of a *cannon* bit onelie with *false reines*, vntill he come to some towardnes, and then to bit him, as ye shall see cause.

To what
end, *Canez-
zans*, *chaines*,
muscolles,
&c. were
devised.

For these things aforesaid were deuised by men of art, not for their owne vse, but for to traine vp yong beginners, and to bring them thereby to the knowledge of the hand, their seate, and when, and how they should aid an horssle, cherish and correct him before they would trust them to ride him with the bit onelie. And so *Gryson* affirmeth, *Che il cavaliero fondato in buona doctrina senza di cio lo togliera non solo di questo ma d'ogn' altro vitio*, that is, That the rider grounded in the right order of teaching without it (meaning the *Canezzan*, or such like instruments) shall take awaie not onlie this fault (treating in that place of the fault which the horssle committeth when he holdeth his head awrie) from him, but also euerie other whatsoever.

Finallie, by this you shall know, to whom you may commit your horssle safelie and assuredlie to be taught, thereby to haue him in
all

all his aſſaies to ſerue your turne , and of whom you may be aſſured to find the contra-
 rie. For he that hath an horſſe, which by nature
 beareth heauie vpon the hand (whereof there
 be but few if there be anie at all) or be brought
 thereto for lacke of ſkill in the rider (of which
 there be too manie) and ſuffreth ſuch an horſſe
 to go out of his hand vnrecouered of the ſaid
 fault, ſo as the horſſe doo not all his aſtions vp-
 on a light and ſtaied hand, with pleaſure and
 comelines, and that with a cannon bit onelie
 (as is aforeſaid) he is not to be truſted with a
 horſſe of anie value. For without the know-
 ledge of this point of riding, all the reſt in
 compariſon is but vaine. Neither ſhall anie
 man euer be able without it to bring a horſſe
 to that luſtines of courage, and comelineſſe of
 ſhape, that *Xenophon* requireth in all his doo-
 ings, which he himſelfe dooth repreſent and
 expreſſe, when he would appeare moſt beau-
 tifull. But he that can (ſaith he) bring that to
 paſſe, ſhall cauſe not onelie the rider, but alſo
 the horſſe to take great pleaſure in the riding,
 ſo as therein he ſhall appeare verie noble,
 terrible, and beautifull to behold; yea, and ſo
 delight the eies of the beholders, with mar-
 uelling

Note with-
 out the
 knowledge
 of what
 point in
 the Art of
 riding, all
 the reſt in
 compariſon
 is but vaine.

uelling thereat, that neither yong nor old will be willing to depart so long as he is a riding. Thus saith *Xenophon*. Therefore with the last sentence of *Grysons* booke, I conclude thus:

The Author con-
cludeth
this treatise
with *Gryson*.

*Questa e quell' arte laqual si segne da molti,
e' e tanta la difficulta, che vn solo
sara colui che al sui compita-
mente arriuera al suo
vero segno.*

FINIS.





¶ This diſcourſe following of the *Chaine* or *Cauexzan*, and likewise of the *Trench* & *Martingale*, is not the Authors worke, but the experience of another Gentleman verie ſkilfull and long practiſed in the ſame Art, which he hath briefely written at the requeſt of his ſeueral friends.

THe *chaine* or *Cauexzan*, when a horſſe is come to were a cannon, would be caried in both hands in ſuch ſort, as the rider may alwaies haue power to commaund his horſſe. And therefore you are to carie the *chaine* (at the firſt) lower than the pomell of the ſaddle, euen, and ſomewhat ſhort: for ſo ſhall you be euer readie to helpe your horſſe vpon anie occaſion. But beware, that you doo not hale, or hang vpon the *chaine* continuallie with a hard and cruell hand, for thereby you may make your horſſe ſo dull thereof, as he will not care for it. Wherefore (in mine opinion) to make a horſſe vnderſtand and know the *chaine*, and to be light thereof, it were not amiſſe, to trot him out in ſome faire peece of ground,

How the *Cauexzan* is to be caried in the riders hands.

ground, where you may haue roome inough to trot and stop at your will, & there trot your horſſe right out, a good long carries length, and in his trot, carie the reines of the chaine in your hands (as aforeſaid) euer regarding your horſſes head, that he carie the ſame iuſt, and in a good place, not more of the one ſide than of the other, and high enough at the firſt, though he carie his noſe out. But in anie wiſe doo not ſuffer him to ſinke with his head, or carie it downewards: for beſides that it is a fowle fault in the horſſe to doo it, it is no leſſe in the rider to ſuffer it, if ſmall and gentle helps and corrections may reforme it: for (at the firſt) extreame corrections are not (in anie wiſe) to be vſed, for they will doo more harme than good.

Therefore, let your hand vpon the reine of the chaine be euer readie, as you be trotting your horſſe to the place of ſtop, to giue him a little nippe or warning patientlie, and at the ſame inſtant, put him forwards with your legs or voice gentle, ſhaking your rod withall, to the end he may go franklie vnder you, keeping the reine of the chaine ſtill at one ſtaie, vnles you find in your diſcretion, he deſerue to haue ſome libertie, and ſo ſuffer him alwaies to go forwards at his owne eaſe: but
take

A fowle
fault in the
horſſe to
ſinke with
his head,
&c. and no
leſſe in the
rider to ſuf-
fer it.

take heede, that the gripes and pinches, which you giue your horſſe with the chaine, make him not ſearfull to go forwards, or to offer to ſtop, before you come to the place where you intend to haue him ſtop. Wherefore as you ſhall keepe your chaine in one place, and at one ſtaie for a conuenient time (as aforeſaid) vntill he waxe humble therof, that by his yeelding he maie winne his owne eaſe, and keepe his head where you would haue it: ſo muſt you carie it with ſo temperate a hand, as you maie rather ſeeme to threaten with the chaine, than to puniſh, that the horſſe be not made hard therof, neither ſo ſlacke, as he maie contemne, or not care for the ſame.

For auoiding whereof, you muſt euer take heede, to keepe him ſenſible vpon the chaine, and light withall, ſo as by your diſcreete vſing thereof, he maie know and vnderſtand your meaning, which through your diligence he will doe in ſhort time, if in trotting him, you obſerue the maner aforeſaid: and coming to the place of ſtop, pull in the reines of the chaine and bridle, but not cruellie, nor vpon the ſudden, but by a little forewarning of him, and preſentlie with a more force, make his ſtop good, by pulling in your hands, and keeping

A remedie
for auoid-
ing of the
former
fault.

keeping them at one staie, putting forwards your legges a little, and bearing your bodie somewhat backward, vntill he hath made his stop (which would not be short) and, after a little pause or staie, retired therevpon with obedience (if there be cause to retire him) which when you perceiue, keepe your left hand vpon the bridle steddie, and make much of him with your right hand, wherein you carie the chaine, & so pace him after his stop, in a large compasse at the first, once or twice about, vpon the right hand, and so back againe gently, to the place from whence you came, keeping your hand vpon the chaine steddie, and then troth him to the place of stop, in the same maner as you did before (for it is good to vse him for a time to one place of stop) still hauing an eie to his head, that he carie it in the same place that you would haue him: which you shall make him doo, by keeping your hand short vpon the chaine, & yet light withall, so as he looke for smart, if he offer to carie his head otherwise than you would haue him.

What is to
be done if
the horſe
in trotting
carrie not
his bodie
ſtraight.

Also, if your horſſe carrie not his bodie ſtraight in his trotting, but more on the one ſide, than on the other: then obſerue *Gryſons* rule, ſet downe in the fourth chapter of his ſecond

cond booke of the Art of riding, where he wil-
leth, that if your horſſe ſtop wrong, you make
him go two or three yarden further in the ſame
path, and there ſtop him, holding the reine of
the chaine ſtreighter on that ſide, whereon he
moſt forceth your hand, than on the other. So
we may gather by this, that *Gryſon* would wiſh
(at the firſt) we ſhould forbear to reforme
our horſſe, either with heele or rod, when he
ſtoppeth awrie, and help him with the chaine
in this maner, as for example: If your horſſe in
his trotting, will not go ſtraight, but carie his
head towards the left ſide, and his buttockes
towards the right, then by pulling the reine of
the chaine on the right ſide, you ſhall make
him yeeld his buttockes the contrarie waie,
and go ſtreight, if you carie ſuch a temperate
hand vpon the chaine, as the horſſe maie be
made obedient thereto with a freſh and ſenſi-
ble feeling thereof. And ſeeing that you muſt
uſe the chaine for the making of your horſſe
iuſt both of head & bodie, you ought to haue
this conſideration, that your horſſe with great
extremitie be not (in aniewiſe) made hard or
dull thereof, as is aforeſaid.

What is to
be gather-
ed vpon
Gryſons
words.

Wherefore it were good ſometimes to carie
your horſſe vpon the cannon onelie, and eaſe
L.j. him

Now, as
touching a
horse, be-
fore he ca-
rie light of
the hand, &
be iust and
steddie of
head and
bodie, &c.

(by the waie) to aduise you, that before your horse carie light of the hand, and be iust and steddie of head and bodie, both in his trot and gallop, and in all his other doings, so as he be both readie on the ground, and seruiceable, you doe not once put him to anie thing about the ground. For when he is made firme and iust vpon the ground, you shall not so soone proffer him anie thing about the ground, but he will verie aptlie, and readilie learne the same; aduising you likewise, vnlesse you haue manie horses, and of them find some one (a- boue the rest) that is light and nimble, and apt for such exercise about the ground, that you should neuer put your horse to anie other doings than on the ground (as is before mentioned) for manie respects: which by experience you shall find verie profitable, and were here superfluous to trouble you with- all: bicause (in truth) in this discourse, I haue but onlie sought to giue you a tast of my owne experience therein, to satisfie his request, who maie command me. Wishing, that either time had serued me, to haue written more amplie thereof, or that some other, more able than my selfe, may take encouragement hereby, to set it forth hereafter more exactlie.

The

The trench and martingale are not alwaies to be vsed, nor yet with euerie horſſe, but for reformation of ſome fault or vice, that either by nature, or otherwiſe by euill cuſtome is growne in him, as principallie, if he be hard of the chaine and cannon, and humble not himſelfe to your hand in his ſtop, as you would haue him. Then put on the trench and martingale, which (at the firſt) ſhould not be buckled too ſhort in anie wiſe, neither would the trench be vsed with anie extremitie or crueltie, but at the firſt, for ſix or ſeuen daies your horſſe vsed verie courteouſlie therewith, vntill he be well acquainted with the ſame: and then according to your owne diſcretion, and as your horſſes diſobedience ſhall moue you, vſe the ſame more or leſſe in his ordinarie leſſons. And when thoſe faults be reformed, for which you did vſe the trench and martingale, and your horſſe brought to ſuch perfection therewith, as you maie thinke he is made obedient, trie him againe with the chaine and cannon temperatelie and diſcreetlie. And then if you find him inclined or diſpoſed to the ſame fault ſtill, for which you vsed the trench and martingale, leaue off onlie the chaine againe, and vſe this helpe: Put a muſroll vpon your

When, how,
in what caſes,
and with what
horſſe the
trench and
martingale
are to be
vsed.

horse, and buckle the same as you see cause, not too streight, but so as the horse maie haue libertie to plaie on the cannon, and put a paire of false reines to the cannon, and so ride him, vnlesse you doo see your horse disposed to be vnsteddie with his head : for which fault, you maie then buckle a martingale to the musroll, to keepe him steddie, taking heed you buckle it not too short, and exercise him diligentlie in his ordinarie lessons in that sort; which by your good and discrete handling will serue to as good purpose for a time, as if you did vse anie of the other before mentioned, carieng the false reines in both your hands, to the end you maie let him take pleasure vpon the cannon : and sometimes (as occasion shall serue) carie him on the ordinarie reines, and other sometimes on the false reines : and all is but to the end to make him go light of your hand, and take pleasure of the cannon. For it is a chiefe & principall point of horsemanship to make your horse alwaies carie light on the hand.

A chiefe &
principall
point of
horsemanship.

Also on the other side, when you vse the trench and martingale, if your horse be made too humble or slacke vpon your hand (as sometimes horses wilbe with the sharpnesse and crueltie of the trench and hardnesse of the musroll)

muſſroll) ſo as you cannot make him ſirme to
 your hand, you maie put on a ſmooth trench,
 and more gentle muſſroll, and embolden him
 therewith, making him go forwards with all
 gentleneſſe vpon the trench: but beware that
 in your exerciſing of him you uſe no extremitie
 with your rod or ſpurres; for it will rather
 put furie into him than embolden him. Of
 which fault though I often admoniſh you in
 this diſcourſe, let it not ſeeme ſtrange: for (in
 mine opinion) that Horſſeman which neglec-
 teth to uſe temperance, and to miniſter his
 correction with iudgement and patience,
 or omitteth likewiſe to cherrish his
 horſſe vpon his welldoing, ſhall
 marre more horſſes, than
 he ſhall make readie
 or ſerſuiceable.

A caueat
 for the a-
 voiding of
 extremitie
 in corre-
 ctiong a
 horſſe.

F I N I S.



$$[10] \quad \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(e^{it})}{1 - \bar{a}e^{-it}} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(e^{it})}{1 - \bar{a}e^{-it}} dt, \quad (10)$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(e^{it})}{1 - \bar{a}e^{-it}} dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(e^{it})}{1 - \bar{a}e^{-it}} dt, \quad (11)$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$

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THE

Art of Riding, conteining di-
uerse necessarie instructions, demon-
strations, helps, and corrections ap-
pertaining to horssmanship, not
heretofore expressed by
anie other Author:

Written at large in the Italian
toong, by Maister Claudio Corte, a
man most excellent in this Art.

Here brieflie reduced into cer-
taine English discourses to the
benefit of Gentlemen and
others desirous of such
knowledge.



Imprinted at London by
H. Denham.

1584.



To the right worshipfull Maister
Henrie Mackwilliam, one of his
Maiesties Gentlemen Pen-
sioners.



*S*ir, I had rather
you misliked my
labour, than mis-
trusted my good
will. And there-
fore being often
pressed with your
desires, I haue
beere brieflie collected the rules of horss-
manship, according to Claudio Corte in his
second booke.

I haue not Englished the author at large,
nor medled with his manifold digressions;
neither haue I spoken of all things con-
teined in the said second booke: but onclie
those that concerne the making of horsses
for service. I haue also left that part vn-
A.ij. touched

The Epistle.

*touch'd, which intreateth of bitting the
horsses, bicause the same hath beene long
since verie substantiallie handled by Mai-
ster Blundeuile.*

*And surelie, albeit in this hir Maie-
sties most prosperous and peaceable reigne,
the Gentlemen of this land haue studied to
make horsses more for pleasure than seruice:
yet who so shall truelie consider to what end
horssmanship tendeth, must needs knowe,
that the principall vse of horsses is, to tra-
uell by the waie, & serue in the war: what-
soeuer your horssse learneth more, is rather
for pompe or pleasure, than honor or vse.
Yet doo I thinke it allowable and therewith
commendable, that some horsses (chceffie of
Princes & great personages hauing store)
should be instructed in those singularities,
and exquisite motions for pleasure, as well
to delight the lookers on, and make prooffe of
the*

the riders excellencie ; as also thereby to shew the capacitie of the beasts.

By these few words you can conceive the substance of my labour, which I haue taken in hand rather to content you, than acquit my selfe with commendation. For although some men suppose it an easie thing, to reduce the concept of anie author into an other language ; yet am I assured it behooueth him not onelie to haue an exact vnderstanding in that tooing, wherein the author writeth, but also apt words, and fit phrases in his owne, to expresse the same. Which is also the more hard, if the matter be demonstratiue and artificiall (as this is) conteining diuers particular termes in our English not to be expressed.

It seemeth therefore, that whosoever shall, either by waie of translation or abbreviati-on, set downe the concept of this author, it be-

The Epistle.

behooueth him to be fullie informed of his
meaning, and well exercised in the Art of
Riding : in both which I must confesse ei-
ther absolute ignorance, or simple know-
ledge . In respect whereof, I praie you re-
presse this booke when you haue perused
it, or else preserue it at your owne
perill . From the Court at
Greenewich, this 18.
of Maie.
1584.

Your poore freend
and fellow in armes,
T. Bedingfield.

To the right worshipfull, my verie
loving companions and fellowes in Armes,
his Maiesties Gentlemen Pensioners.



*Manie booke haue
beene excellently well
written by Italians
concerning horfman-
fhip, a fit studie for
Gentlemen to beflow
some time and trauell
in. Which hath moou-
ed me (diuers times)
to wifh, that some one*

*able to performe it, would take in hand to translate
into Englifh fome part of thofe worke, for common
benefit, thereby to encourage our Gentlemen to pra-
ctife horfemanfhip, not onely for the feruice of their
countrie (if need fo require) but alfo for their owne
exercife, as an ornament of greateft commendation
in men of their profeffion. Among others, whome I
fometime mooued to vndertake this labour, I entrea-
ted of late my verie friend M. Thomas Bedingfield,
our fellow and companion in Armes, to affoord his
paines in the reducing of thefe few precepts, gathe-
red out of a larger volume written by Claudio
Corte, into our Englifh toong. Who hauing with all
courtefie fatisfied therein my request, and finding the
worke*

The Epistle.

workes verie well worthie the printing, I could not in anie wise consent it should be suppressed, but haue presumed (as you see) by my friends leave, to cause it to be published, & to make a brieife dedication thereof vnto you aboue others, as Gentlemen best able to iudge of it: as also for the benefit of those which haue any gentlemanlie disposition to attaine to perfection in horssmanship. And for M. Bedingsfield, I need vse no further speach, nor make any particular mention of those commendable partes which we all know to abound in him, but onelie wish him that imploiment I thinke he is worthie of. For the matter now in hand, I referre you to the worke it selfe; which (I hope) you will thinke well worth your labour in the perusing of it, and rest of my opinion, that hereafter in short time by experience we shall find verie manie of our countriemen much profited thereby. From the Court
at Richmund this first
of June. 1584.

Your affectionat freend
and companion in Armes
H. Mackwilliam.

To the Reader.



*S*ith contrarie to my desire and expectation this treatise of horfeman-ship is happened into the Printers hand, I haue thought good to remember the readers, that albeit Xenophon, Grison, Claudio, and others (men most excellent) haue prescribed sundrie rules and meanes how to handle horsses, & ride them with good grace and seemelines; yet if the same be not confirmed by vse and practise, it prooueth vnprofitable & to none auaille at all. I wish therfore that all Gentlemen & others desirous of that knowlege, should not onelic read, but also exercise the rules in this booke prescribed. For as in all
¶ other

To the Reader.

other sciences demonstratiue, so beerein vse and experience surmounteth all conceipt & contemplation, which is apparentlie perceiued in those that haue therevnto applied themselues.

*And surelie I suppose (be it spoken without offense of time past) that this art hath neuer beene (I meane within this realme) of that perfection it now is; neither were the horssemen of former ages, equall or comparable to some now liuing, sith they wanting both demonstrations, and skilfull instructors, could not by possible meanes attaine therevnto. For, before M. Blundenile, I find not anie that haue written in our toong: neither were the teachers of that time of much knowledge. Where now, cheefly within hir Maiesties most prosperous reigne, (incouraged by the valorous disposition of so excellent a Prince) diuers haue aduentured to write, & many vertuous Gentlemen
with*

To the Reader.

with singular commendation, attaine to great knowledge.

Overlong it were to reaccount the names of all Noblemen and Gentlemen, that in this age haue aspired to singular skill in horsemanship, which I impute chiefly to the imitation of great personages. I wish therefore that they, and al other Gentlemen should (both for priuat exercise & publike respect) applie themselves to the studie and practise of this art, following the example of that honorable person the Earle of Leicester, who among manie other vertuous qualities both of mind & body, hath induored to attaine so great excellencie in this art, as for his iudgment, cunning and cōlines in riding, he meriteth the prise of perfection. Which appeereth not onlie in his owne person, but also in his choise of the esquires & riders of his Highnes stable, all men of great knowledge: and some of them of such excellencie as may not be matched. I could also re-

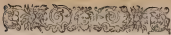
cite

To the Reader.

cite the names of diuers other Gentlemen very skilfull & commendable, which the rather to auoid enuie I omit. Yet may I not forget the praise due to those that be teachers of this art in the citie of London; for by their industrie and vertue, the number of seruiceable horsses & horssemen is dailie increased: & should be more, if other skilfull men would applie themselves to teaching in that maner.

Thus much I haue thought good to saie, as well to excuse my selfe (hauing written this worke onlie to satisfie my priuate friends request) as to admonish the Readers therof, in any wise to accompanie their studie and reading with dailie vse and experience, wherof assuredlie great knowledge and excellencie will ensue.

T. B.



*In what sort to handle a colt being
made fit to be ridden.*

CHAP. I.

If it you shall vnderstand, that so soone as your horse hath ben haltered, and is made gentle, you may mount on his backe, & following an other horse (if neede be) trot him in some waie, or other ground, sometimes straight soorth, and sometimes ouerthwart, without order or respect, which you shall vse by the space of ten daies; euer remembring that in the end you bring him into some furrow or place where he is forced to set his bodie straight, and there faire and easilie make him to retire. But all this while the rider shall sit in the pad, with his legges stretched out, not bending them towards the horses bodie, or touching his bellie; but as though he stood on the ground, yet keeping his thighes and knees iust to the saddle, and holding the raines of the

B.j.

Cauzzan

his right hand and turneth to the left, and likewise in dressing him in the stable, most vsuallie turneth him on that hand. Sith then euerie horſſe hath this propertie by nature, by ordinarie motion, and the hand of man; it is neceſſarie that euer (or for the moſt part) he ſhould begin & end his turnes on the right hand. And for as much as euerie motion is more violent towards the end than in the beginning or middeſt thereof; it ſeemeth that the horſſe will end his turnes ouer ſpeedilie on that hand, whervnto he is by nature moſt inclined, vnleſſe he be diſcreetlie reſtreined by the riders hand.

What is to
be done,
if a horſſe
leane more
on the one
ſide than
on the o-
ther, &c.

I would likewiſe aduiſe you, that when ſo euer anie horſſe, either at his firſt riding, or after, ſhall leane more on the one ſide than on the other, or that he holdeth his necke on the one ſide (for ſome horſſes be ſoled contrarie to that we haue ſpoken, with there noſe or necke turned rather to the right ſide than the left) that then you ſhall uſe to turne him from that he is naturallie inclined, and ſo both in the beginning and ending make his turnes. As for example: if he leaneth or turneth his head towards the left hand, then ſhall you in turning or managing begin and end on the right hand; and contrariwiſe, if he leaneth to the right hand, then to begin and end on the left

left hand. Now hauing finished the number of turnes in the large rings, you shall with some speed & more franklie trot your horſſe ſtraight forth the length of a iuſt manage, ſtopping him betwixt the two ſmall rings; where pausing a while, & cheriſhing him with your hand, returne him in that ring which is on the right hand, and then paſe him two or three turnes, changing your hands as you did in the large rings: ſauing that in the end you ought to be in the ſame place where you ſtopped, and began to enter the turne.

You muſt alſo remember, that as well in the large as the narrow rings, your horſſe in the end ought euer to go and turne with more franknes and ſpeed. Then hauing ſtaied awhile, to cheriſh him; you ſhall cut the narrow ring in the miſt, and from thence trot your horſſe to the ordinarie place of diſmounting: yet before you alight, faile not to make much of him, and once or twiſe aduance your ſelfe in the ſaddle, to the end your horſſe may ſtand firme, which doone you may gentlie alight, but not preſentlie ſuffer the horſſe to depart from the place. Thus it appeareth, that the conditions and nurture which you teach your horſſe at the beginning, ought to be good and profitable. I deſire therefore, that

about all things horses should at the first be
taught gentle, and with great patience.

*Of the largenes of the rings
and their vses.*

CHAP. 2.

THe rings to serue all sorts
of horses (as *M. Claudio* saith)
ought to be four elnes at the
least in their diametre: and if
they be somewhat larger, a
colt at his first riding will like
them so much the better. Now to make some
demonstration of the forme of the said rings,
behold this figure
which is the ring:
and the line that
diuideth it in the
midest is the large-
nesse or widenesse
thereof. But you
must note, that the
widenesse of the
small rings ought
not to be much more than one elne. And to the
end you may the better conceiue how the rings
should



should be made, where to enter, where to come out, and how to exercise your horse in them, behold the demonstration or figure set downe in the end of this chapter.

Sure I am, that some riders accustomed vnto two rings will accompt this figure of three large and three small, to be a thing most strange: and where they commonlie doo vse foure turnes on euerie hand, I would haue onelie three, or rather but two. Notwithstanding, if they please to consider mine intent, they shall find I haue framed this forme of turnes, to eschew wearisomnesse both in the rider and in the horse, who (cheefelic if he be young) will lightlie forget what he ought to doo. Wherefore in my iudgement, these rings (though more in number) will not so much busie the memorie neither of the horse nor the rider. Besides that, you may perceiue how in these three large rings you may conuenientlie handle two horses at one time: which within two rings cannot be so conuenientlie doone. I shall not need to set downe anie entrie or going out of these rings or turnes; for wheresoeuer you enter, you ought also to passe out: and in mine opinion euerie horse in the beginning, and after, dooth proue better, being vsed to few turnes than manie on one hand. I haue set out the three
small

small turnes, to be vsed with the same order: which you may exercise or not, as by your discretion shall be thought meete.

*The profit
of crossing
the rings.*

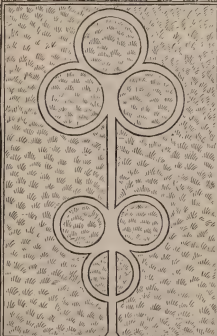
Touching the profit which proceedeth of trotting the rings, I saie that it bringeth the horse to be well breathed, it maketh his shoulders and legges nimble, it setleth his head and necke, it maketh him to beare light on the hand, it giueth him heart and courage, it maketh him willing to turne on either hand indifferentlie, it correcteth all euill conditions, and the horse becommeth more apt and disposed to the short turnes, and euerie other kind of manage.

*The mani-
fold vse of
the rings.*

The vse of the ring is necessarie for skirmish, for battell, and for combate, either offending or defending. It is also a comelie sight in the rider, and standeth him in steed for the exercise of the turneie, and all other feats of armes. Moreouer, it is a thing that naturallie horses doo loue: which is proued, in that the yong foles, so soone as they are borne, doo presentlie runne about, plaieng as it were in circular wise.

I doo therefore conclude, that the
ring turnes are things of much
importance.

The frame of the foreſaid rings.



The Art of Riding,

*How to teach your horſſe in the figure
like vnto a ſnail, which Maiſter Claudio
calleth Caragolo or Lumaca.*

CHAP. 3.

A deſcription
of this
Caragolo
or Lumaca
ſee pag. 12.



After you haue vſed your
colt vnto the rings aforeſaid
till he troteth perfectlie well,
then ſhall you put him vpon a
cannon made fit for his mouth
and ſtature : which doone, ha-
uing ridden him twentie daies therewith, you
muſt faire and eaſilie troth him in a large ring, and
by litle and litle bring him into a ſtraight com-
paſſe, firſt paſing, and after trotting him. Then
when you haue brought him as it were within
the compaſſe of an elne, you ſhall change hand
by litle & litle, inlarging the ring till you come
vnto the ſame widenelle wherein you began
and there vpon the ſame hand you ſhall put him
ſtraight into the other *Caragolo*; wherein being
you muſt vſe the ſame order which you did in
the former; reſtraining or drawing in the horſſe
as afore. This doone, turning towards the right
hand, you ſhall gather into the ſtreightnes of the
other *Caragolo*: which order you ought to ob-
ſerue

serue, so long as by your discretion shall be thought fit. Then shall you (hauing first giuen your horſſe breath in the middeſt of the *Caragolo*) put him ſoorth and ſtop him.

Then pawſing a while in that ſmall ring, you ſhall giue the horſſe two or three turnes, leaning on that hand which you thinke fitteſt. From thence you ſhall paſſe ſoorth, paſſing in the manage path, vntill you come into the other ſmall ring, when making proffer to ſtop, you ſhall put him ſoorth two paſes, & ſo firſt in the one and after in the other interteine him, turning him in the one end & then in the other of the manage, wherein as you paſed him, ſo may you trot him eight or ten times. But in trotting, I wiſh that ſo ſoone as you be come to the ring, you ſhould end with a ſtop, and then ſuddenlie thruſting the horſſe forward halfe the waie, make an end vpon that hand which ſeemeth moſt neceſſarie, there ſtopping him for good, and preſentlie diſmount.

This manner of leſſon *M. Claudio* calleth

Caragolo or *Lumaca*, becauſe it reſembleth the forme of either. But for

the better conceiuing thereof, behold the figure

it ſelfe.



The Art of Riding, &c.

1

The profit that commeth by this kind of manage is great, and much greater than that proceedeth through vse of the rings aforesaid: for it worketh all those effects which they doo, and with more facilitie reduceth the horſſe to good order in turning and managing. Besides that, the same is a motion sightlie and pleasing: for it cannot be denied that to turne in the beginning large, and so by little and little restraining the horſſe, first paſing, next trotting, and lastlie galloping easilie or frankelie, is a motion verie sightlie and contentfull to the lookers on. Also such an artificiall kind of manage sheweth great aptnes, nimblenes, courage, strength & obedience in the horſſe, likewise much skill and order in the rider. I may saie more ouer in cōmendation of this manage, that by vse thereof onelie, a horſſe may be made readie and perfect, which by vse of the two or the three rings may also be, but with much difficultie. Who so shall also consider well therof, may perceiue, that by meane of this *Caragolo*, a horſſe is taught to turne vpon the ground, which the *Italian* termeth *Raddoppiare terra terra*. I doo therefore perswade euerie horseman to excercise his horſſe more in this, than anie other kind of manage, as well for the reasons aforesaid, as the rather thereby to giue

him

The Art of Riding,

him breath, make him obedient, and for manie other respects too long to be here expressed.

*How to teach your horssse the manage
resembled vnto the letter S: and the
commoditie thereof.*

CHAP. 4.



Scipio-
f this
ile S
ag. 16.

Nother kind of manage there is, which may be likened vnto an S: made in this manner. First you shall pase and after trot your horssse as it were in the forme of a ring; but before you come to close it, you must turne on the contrarie hand, and pressing forward take a larger compasse; from whence you shall come backe through the middest of the marke readie made, and from thence enlarging returne vpon the same hand you began, till you arriue at the place where you entred: which in the end will proue the iust proportion of the letter S dou-
bled: which figure ought to be made somewhat long, cheeflie to teach a young horssse or ignorant colt.

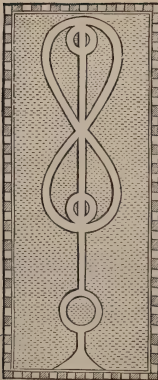
And to the end you may the better conceiue what hath beenc said, you must imagine two
wheels

wheelles or rings to be put together, and that the said rings were not fullie round, but somewhat long like vnto an eg, where passing from the one to the other you make one onelie turne vpon one hand. Now when you haue ridden your horſſe ſo long as is conuenient in this manage, you muſt euer end vpon the ſame hand you firſt began. Then going ſcoorth by the ſame waie, you ſhall keepe ſtraight, & ſtop your horſſe without the figure, the length of a ſhort manage. But if you pleaſe to end within the S it ſelfe, it will not be amiſſe, but rather more cunning and ſightlie to behold.

The waie ſo to doo, is to cut the S in the middeſt, and at the end of the turne make a ſtraight ring, and from thence paſſe right ſcoorth to ſtop at the end of the S, cutting the figure in the middeſt, which doing two or three times in the ſelfe ſame path, at the laſt you muſt make half a turne and then depart out. The forme of this figure may not be longer than a iuſt manage, nor longer than foure elns. Alſo the ſmall rings in the end of the manage, within the S, or without the S, ſhould not be in wideneſſe much more than one elne.

The commodities proceeding of this manage are diuerſe, and ſo apparant as need not be

The com-
modities
the fore
manage
dif. 33.



discourfed .
 Onlie I faie
 that it may
 be made at
 firfte large,
 then ftarter
 and ftarter,
 accordinge
 vnto the or-
 der of the
 Caragolo :
 wherby the
 horffe fhall
 be informd
 how to com
 into his ma-
 nage with
 the halfe or
 hole turne,
 without reft
 or with cor-
 uettes, or in
turnes with
 iumps, that
 wil haue the
 grace & fa-
 fhio of fuch
 a manage.

How

*How to manage your horſſe in and out,
which Maiſter Claudio calleth Serpeg-
giare, with the profit thereof.*

CHAP. 5.

THe commoditie that cometh of this manage is not a little: bicauſe in uſe therof the horſſe becommeth well brea-thed, nimble, and readie on either hand. It cauſeth him alſo to knowe the bridle, the hand, and the heele. Moreouer it is neceſſarilie uſed in all ſkirmiſhes, to auoid the danger of the harquebuſſe, and other ſmall ſhot. Alſo euerie horſſe delighteth in that kind of manage, & the more, if he be fierce and couragious. The prooſe thereof is found true, in that all horſſes of great courage doe of themſelues naturallie trot, turning their bodies vnder the man to and fro: as I ſaid before they delighted in turning. The *Italians* doe terme this manage *Serpeggiare*, bicauſe the horſſe therein dooth uſe a motion like vnto the ſnake ſliding in & out, as in the figure hereafter is expreſſed.

I knowe well that this kind of manage, without anie demonſtration or figure, is eaſilie con-

D.j.

ceiued:

A deſcrip-
tion of this
manage, ſee
pag. 19.

ceiued; yet I thinke it not amisse to entreat thereof, to informe the ignorant that be desirous to knowe, and the rather, for that I find the same much discontinued, and as it were banished the schooles: where now adaies nothing is almost v-fed but fundrie sorts of superfluous danling and pranling, which *M. Claudio* calleth *Coruette* & *pefate vane*.

The manner
of the Ser-
pentine.

The maner of this manage is first to bend your horffe towards the right hand, and wheeling to and fro forward as it were the length of a short carriera, shut vp a ring on the left hand. Then returning after the same maner, close the other end on the right hand. Which you may continue so long as by your discretion shall be thought good. And when you determine to leaue, being at the one end, you must put forth the horffe straight the length of six elnes, there stopping him in such order & fashion as best becommeth him; where hauing paused a while, you shall make him retire presentlie: then staieng againe, cast him first on the one hand, then on the other, large or straight, fast or slow, as you shall thinke fittest for the force and skill of the horffe. You may also (if you thinke so good) teach your horffe in doing this manage to falfe & mocke in turning, which the *Italians* call Volte ingannate and

and Rub-
bate. It will
also make
him more
redie and
liuelie on
ech hand,
when hee
shall ma-
nage with-
out rest.

¶ A descri-
ption of the
manage in
& out, called
the Serpeg-
giare for the
harder mean-
ing where-
of looke be-
fore in the
xvij. page.



*What lessons are to be taught the horſſe
after the turnes before ſaid.*

CHAP. 6.

WHen you haue brought your horſſe to be well ſtaied, & that he vnderſtandeth both the large and narrow rings, bearing himſelfe comelie vpon the cannon ; you ſhall trotte him ſtreight forth the length of a ſhort carriera: and at the end thereof faire and eaſilie ſtop him, ſo as he may ſtand and ſtaie himſelfe firmelie . For by ſo doing (cheeflie if you hold the reines euen) he ſhalbe forced to beare his necke and head ſtaied : which I would wiſh you to doe, till ſuch time you find he is become firme and iuſt in his ſtopping . But if you ſee that he ſtoppeth not ſtreight and iuſt as he ought to doe, then without turning of anie hand, put him againe ſtreight forth the length of halfe a manage, and there againe ſtop him with helpe of your bodie, and drawing one of the reines of the Cauezzane more than the other, put him backe : which order well obſerued ſhall bring the horſſe to ſtop ſtreight & iuſt, either at the ſecond or third time
of

of stopping. And remember, that as in the other, so in this lesson you must vse much patience; sith euerie horſſe is more easilie woun by faire handling than by force.

After you haue thus awhile enformed your horſſe to stop, and beare his bodie ſtreight and iuſt; you may returne to the exerciſe of his former leſſons, & in them continue ſo long as your ſelfe ſhall thinke good: euer remembering you leaue him in good breath & courage, for by that meanes he ſhall not become abieſt of mind, but be ſound of bodie and liuelie of ſpirit: Neuertheleſſe, if the horſſe committeth anie diſorder, you ſhall before you diſmount, ſollicite and pra-ctiſe him, till you find him to amend and dō that well which you would haue him. As for example, if he ſtop not iuſt, and firmelie, holding his head in the due place, you may not ceaſe to ſtop him ſo oft till you ſee he dōoth euerie thing as you deſire. In like manner he muſt be handled committing anie other error, for till you haue brought him to amendment, he may not in anie wiſe be suffered to depart.

By what meanes to teach a colt to vnderstand the helps of the rod, the heele, and the voice.

CHAP. 7.

When you haue brought your colt to trot well straight forth, stop firmelie, and make his large turnes iustlie: I would haue you remember that as yet you shall not stop him vpon the decline of anie hill or steepe place. From this time forth you may vse a rod; and when so euer he committeth anie fault, presentlie correct him therewith, & accompanie your correction with your voice. As for example: if he goeth not well forward, you may with a certeine cherk of your lips prouoke him forward, adding therto a stripe or two with your rod vpon his bellie, iust betwixt the suringle and your heele: whereby he shall at one instant, or at sundrie times, tast of three corrections.

So soone as the horssse trotteth well, stoppeth and can make his large rings iustlie, you may put him vpon the cannon, which would be somewhat worne before, suffering the curbe to be verie loose,

loose, and the reines verie slacke. But after from time to time you may gather them vp by little and little, drawing them to the iust length, making the curbe and cannon to stand in the true place.

And to the end the horſſe may become the more assured and accustomed to the bridle, you must (while he is warme and doing his ordinarie lessons) faire and easilie by degrees drawe the reines to the true length, and then with discretion straine them more or lesse, till the reines be brought to the iust length, and the curbe vnto the true place.

If the horſſe shall not go in the rings as he ought, but leaneth more on the one hand than on the other, or goeth out of the path; then must you helpe him both with the rod, your heele, and voice altogether: which must be doone in this case, according to the rings and the qualitie of the fault committed. As for example: if you would incourage the horſſe to go with more speed, saie, *Via, via*, beating him on the contrarie shoulder with the rod: and if you would yet increase his speed, then say, *Via, via, via*, & in the same instant strike him on the contrarie shoulder, and likewise with the contrarie heele.

The vse of
the rod, the
hee le, and
the voice.

Moreover, it seemeth in mine opinion verie
con-

conuenient, when you trot the ring vpon the right hand, that then notwithstanding you keepe the reines iust, yet you should raise the right hand somewhat aboue the left, and also a little aloofe from it; to the end you may carrie the rod with the point thereof towards the left shoulder. Besides that, whensoever a greater helpe is required, you must raise your right hand much higher, beating the horse as it were with the whole rod vpon the same shoulder. Then changing hands, with the selfe same order you shall turne the rod towards the right shoulder, from time to time touching the horse vpon the same shoulder, and (deseruing it) to vse greater correction.

The vse of
the forsaide
corrections.

True it is, that these corrections ought to be vsed, rather to enforme the colt how to vnderstand the first lessons, than for the correction it selfe. For afterwards you shall dailie increase your corrections, and become more sharpe and terrible in voice, and otherwise, as the colt giueth occasion.

*How to teach your horſſe to retire or go
backe, and the commoditie thereof.*

CHAP. 8.

BIcauſe I am hereafter to ſpeake of retiring, it ſeemeth fit to enforme you what profit it carrieth, and how to make your horſſe doo it. When you haue gone forward ſo farre as we haue before aſſigned, you muſt aſſaie faire & ſoftlie to draw in the reines of the Cauazzan, which muſt be done with both hands euen together, holding them lowe towards the horſſes ſhoulders, drawing him backe two paſes. But if the horſſe reſiſterh, then doo not in anie wiſe inforce him, but cauſe ſome footeman that hath knowledge, to come neere, firſt to cherrish the horſſe, and then faire and eaſilie to laie hand vpon the reine of the Cauazzan, gentle putting him backe: which your ſelfe muſt alſo doo at the ſame inſtant. But that not ſufficing, let the ſaid footeman with a rod lightlie ſtrike him on the knees and forelegs, not rating him, but ſpeaking gentle, and then he will perhaps with leſſe a doo than we haue ſpoken retire willinglie.

E.j.

But

But though it fortune that all these meanes will not preuaile, yet vexe not the horſſe in anie wiſe, either with pulling or beating; but after you haue trotted him a good ſpace about, and ſtopped him, doo thus. Firſt offer him to go backe; which if he refuſe to doo, cauſe him to trot ſtrait forth in ſome euē ground; & hauing ſtopped, ſuddenlie offer him to retire: and I am ſure he will either the firſt, ſecond, or third time doo it, though not the ſame daie, yet the next daie after.

The uſe of
correction
when ne-
ceſſarie.

But note, that if the horſſe, which hath worne a cannon and a ſadle, doo hap to haue ſo great obſtinacie or diſobedience, as he refuſeth to go backe, you may not then uſe ſo manie faire meanes or reſpects, but ſhall emploie the corrections due vnto that diſobedience: as beating on the legs, quiching with the Cauezzan, ſometimes with the one, ſometimes with the other hand, and ſometimes with both together: and alſo giue him a chocke or two with the bridle, ſai-
eng; Retire, retire: or, Backe, backe.

And if it ſo be, that all theſe corrections will not force him to retire, then muſt ye diſmount, & take one reine of the Cauezzan in your hand, cauſing an other footeman to laie hold on the other, and betwixt you force the horſſe gentlie to

go backe, and in the same instant strike him vp-
on the knees, accompanieng those stripes with
your voice.

Moreouer, if all that you can doo will not bring
him to retire, yet stae firmelie in the same place,
and assaie once more patientlie to put the same
correction in vre, offring the horſſe to go backe:
and if he ſo doo, put him forward againe to the
same place, and then mount on his backe, and
you ſhall find him presentlie content to retire:
which dooing, you muſt make much of him, both
by your voice and hand, and once more put him
backe. Marie if he refuſe, then presentlie alight,
and doo as you were wont, correct him on foot,
till he becommeth obedient: for ye ſhall be ſure
within two or three mornings, he will doo as you
will haue him, or perhaps within an houre. You
muſt in no wiſe vſe theſe extreame corrections,
as chocks with the bit and Cauezzan, to anie
colt that weareth no bit, ſeeing they are fit for
horſſes of more continuance, & vſed to the bri-
dle: but I thinke for horſſes that beare the bit,
and become diſordered, correction would be
performed with terror.

Touching the commodities that proceed of The com-
modities of
retiring, &c. retiring, or putting the horſſe backe, they be
more than cuerie man conceiueth. For retiring
E.ij. maketh

maketh the horſſe light vpon his ſtop, and nimble in beſtowing his legs in all his doings. Beſide that, if he happen into ſuch a place as he can neither go forward nor turne, it ſtandeth him in great ſteed to retire directlie. It helpeth him alſo in the motion of his ſhoulders and legs, to make him ſlide on his heeles and ſtop well. And about the reſt, it is of moſt neceſſitie to make him firme and ſtaied vpon the bridle, & alſo go light vpon the hand. All which things, with diuerſe others, how neceſſarie they are, I leaue to the conſideration of euerie diſcreet horſſeman.

*How the colt after he hath bene ridden
two moneths ought to be galloped.*

CHAP. 9.

IT ſeemeth that to make your horſſe trot well, and ſetled of head, M. *Claudio* thinketh two moneths a time ſufficient. Notwithſtanding, hee would haue him continued in his ordinarie leſſons, thereby to increaſe his breath by little and little; alſo to vſe him to ſtop & retire, not forcing much, though all this while he be not ſtopped vpon anie hanging ground, bicauſe

bicause it maketh a colt fearefull in stopping, & also streineth his sinewes, ioints and loines. But when he knoweth perfectlie how to stop and go backe, you must euer after euery stopping make him retire two or three pases, soorthwith putting him as much forward, and then for a while stand firme.

And for as much as I suppose, that in these two moneths, your horse will go well & staied vpon the canon, I would with you to bring him into some place of good ground for a carriera, hauing on the one side some wall, pale, or banke. It were also verie conuenient, that at the end of the carriera, the ground were somewhat declining: wherein hauing trotted your horse two or three times after his ordinarie lessons, you shall stop, retire, and cherish him, which done, you shall returne backe, passing him somewhat liuelie, aduan-
cing your bodie, and suddenlie put him soorth vpon his trot, and franklie fall into a gallop, till you come at the end of the carriera.

Then hauing there stopped and made him go backe, as he was wont, you shall returne vpon a short & liuelie trot. And being come to the end of the stop, againe in the same order and turning backe you shall put the horse soorth in his gallop, and towards the end of the carriera increase
his

his gallop with some franknes: which I wish you should continue to doo two or three mornings, euerie daie increasing the number of your galloping courses.

And bicause it may be that the horffe before he hath passed halfe the carriera, will of him selfe force to make more speed than is fit, not staieng till you put him forth, you shall hold him in with a staid hand, till such time as your selfe thinke good, & then suddenlie thrust him forward to gallop, holding both the reines and Caezzan firme and well, euen towards the end, forcing him to go with more speed and liuelinesse, & then at the due place to stop. Which you may doo, in thrusting the horffe by little and little forward, keeping your bodie somewhat backward, and holding your legs straight stretched out, drawing the reines and Caezzan faire and easilie, till the horffe stoppeth iust.

Then hauing stopped and doone all those things before said, you shall returne to the other end of the carriera, obseruing the like order: where hauing staid a while, & turned & settled both your person and horffe, you shall put him forth with more speed than in the former gallop, & being halfe waie, fall into his full carriera, and therein continue to the end, helping him rather

therwith your voice than otherwise. Then the next morning if you please (observing the same order) force him to runne out the whole length of the carriera.

Thus much I haue thought good to saie, not bicause I would haue you vse to run your colt, nor that I like you should so doo; but to find the will and disposition of the horſſe, not onelie in his trot, but also in his gallop, carriera, and stop: for to run ſwift and ſure, and stop firme, is an excellent ſigne of a good horſſe.

Signes of a
good horſſe

*How to ride a horſſe with the ſadle, and
what obſervations are therein to be vſed.*

CHAP. 10.

AFTER you haue thus handled your colt two moneths, and ridden him in the pad; you may put on a ſadle, which you ſhall firſt in the ſtable doo faire & gentle; letting the ſtirrups hang cloſe to his bodie. Then you ſhall ſuffer the ſadle in this ſort ſetled to ſtand vpon the horſſe backe the ſpace of one whole houre, with the reins turned vp vpon his necke, and the curbe hanging by looſe. The head of the horſſe
muſt

must be turned downewards from the manger, and his head tied on either side with the cordes of his Cauzzan. But before you thus doo, remember to annoint the mouth of the bit with vineger and honic in the winter, and in summer with wine and salt.

The next daie you shall tie vp the curbe as it ought to be worne ; and therein you must take great heed : for commonlie the horsskeepers and footemen are vtterlie ignorant how to place the curbe , bicause for the most part they make it straiter than it ought to be: whereby the horss being much pinched, dooth grow angrie, putting downe his head , and making manie vnseemelic motions.

I would therefore aduise you, to let your curbe, when it is loose, hang on the right side : and when you will make it fast, then without writhing it at all, to put it vpon the hooke on the left side, in the first or second chaine, as you shall thinke most expedient . Marrie here I must warne you, that in curbing a colt or yong horss that knoweth not the bit well, or anie other horss that is cholericke or tender of berd , you shall in no wise make the curbe straight , but rather ouer loose, euer fastening it on the left side. ²

Surelie some men (being much deceiued in the concept)

concept) would haue the curbe to be shut on the right side, supposing thereby to remoue that fault, which the *Italians* doe call *La credenza*; which is a certeine obstinacie of not turning willingly on either hand: which fault may be sometimes remoued by meane of the curbe, but not in that sort of transposing it. I doe therefore iudge that custome verie vnfit in sundrie respects, and cheeflie in that you should be forced to make fast the curbe with your left hand, or verie incommodiouslie with the right hand.

Now your horffe being made readie and in good order, as he should be with his curbe, you shall ride him to the accustomed place of teaching: where after you haue made much of him, you shall exercise him in his ordinarie lessons, wherewith you must interteine him for fifteene daies together, but in no wise put him to runne anie carriera.

But for so much as to ride in the saddle is a thing more commendable and comelie than in the pad, also of much more iudgement and skill; I will put you in mind to sit in the saddle with better grace and regard, and also with better disposition of bodie than you were wont to sit in the pad; yet euer eschuing all curiositie and affectation. Which you may doe, if before you depart

Of sitting
in the saddle
and pad.

F.j. from

from the place of mounting, you settle your selfe iust in the middest of the saddle, letting your legs fall in their due order, neither putting them too much forward, nor too much backward, nor too neere, nor too farre from the horſſe bellie, ſtaying your feete vpon the ſtirrops, as they ought to be, turning your toes ſomewhat towards the horſſes ſhoulder, and ſetling your ſelfe vpon the ſtirrops, yet not ſo hard as though your feete were growne out of them.

The length
of the ſtir-
rops.

Touching the length of the ſtirrops, they ought to be neither ouer-long, nor ouer-short for your legs; but conuenientlie fit and of euen length: but hereof we will ſpeake more at large in another place.

The ſureſt
hold on
horſebacke.

The ſureſt hold and ſtaie you muſt haue on horſebacke ſhall conſiſt not in the ſtirrops, but in your knees & thighs, which ought to be euer as it were made faſt or nailed in the ſaddle: but from the knees downeward let your legs be looſe and at free libertie, to moue as occaſion ſhall require. But to returne to that I ſaid firſt, let not your legs be ouer-much caſt forward, or backward, neither ouer neere to the horſſe bellie, nor holding your foote in the ſtirrop ſo far towards the horſe necke as you poſſible can, nor put your ſet ſo little as onelie to ſet your toes with-
in

in the stirrop, for the one is like vnto a foole, the other seemeth to proceed of affectation, as though a man would counterfet S. George; but you shall doo best to obserue the meane, fith in all actions the vertue resteth in the middest, and extremities are euer imperfect.

The rest of your person must be kept streight at libertie, and disposed so, that your necke writeth not either forward or backward, or more on the one than on the other side. Yet is it not amisse, but sufferable, to looke downe to see your horse how he standeth, or whether he bringeth orderlie the one leg ouer the other, and other helps necessarie, whereof we will intreat hereafter: yet will I allow those motions the lesse, if they be vsed in the presence of manie strange riders and lookers on; bicause you may both stop and manage your horse otherwise without declining, writhing, or other vnseemelic gesture of bodie, so long as you keepe measure with your hand and heele.

You must also vse your hand and arme with a certaine iust and comelic motion, and cheeflic; your right arme ought to be a little bowing: though some riders doo make therewith sundrie gestures & crosses not vnlike vnto conjurors in the circles; yea some doo beare both the arme

and all the rest of the bodie with such curiositie and affectation, as in deed they seeme to be men made rather of wood than otherwise. You may not be one of that number, but in all things shew dexteritie without affecting, likewise measure, with order, and seemelie boldnesse.

Thus your horſſe being brought to beare the saddle comelie, and you to sit well on his backe, you may exercise him dailie in his wonted lessons; wherein you shall practise him fifteene times more without running him at all: in which lessons I wish, that so oft as you trot the large rings, you should at the last put him to gallop somewhat furiously, to the end that in stopping he may gather his bodie, and stop as it were on his buttocks. I would you should also accustome your horſſe to make more speedie turnes than he was wont in the straight rings.

In all these 15. lessons you may not run your horſſe more than once or twice in one morning, and that must be in the accustomed place of carriera: vnlesse that returning home you hap to find some good ground, which hath in the end some prettie fall, where you may doo well to gallop him frankelie, & stop him faire and easilie at the decline of the place, so as he may beare his head firmelie, & stop vpon his hggles. Yet neuer forget

forget to bring home your horſſe in good breath
and without sweating.

*How to exerciſe your horſſe, the
next fifteene daies.*

CHAP. II.

WHen you ſee that your horſſe is brought to gallop wel in the end of his ring turnes, and that of himſelfe he goeth ſwiftlie and as he ought in the ſtraight turnes, and that he will run and ſtop perfectlie, which he may well doo in theſe two moneths and a halfe wherein he hath beene taught; I would then you ſhould trot him leſſe than ye were wont, and put him to gallop dailie more and more, as well in the rings as ſtraight forth. Alſo in gallopping I wiſh ye ſhould make much of him, and indeuor your ſelfe to bring him to gallop ſhort, round, & liuelie, helping him with a voice fit for that purpoſe.

Then would I haue you alſo to make him gallop in the ſtraight rings, yet in no wiſe to haſten him with rating or beating, but with a ſoft voice meete for that turne incourage him: but if he grow ſlacke in his gallop, then muſt you ſollicite him

him presentlie with the due corrections: or if he become hote, and make ouer-much hast, then gentlie crosse your rod ouer his necke, and re-
streine the reines and Cauezzan a little: also if
you thinke so good, giue him a pretie twich or
two with the Cauezzan, which must be doone
with no furie, but with moderation & patience.

In these lessons you shall exercise your horssse
fifteene times, which maketh vp three moneths
complet. But you must in no wise force him to
do any thing more, though I know well he might
be drawne in much straiter, and shalbe after: for
I desire he should doo all things iustlie and assu-
redlie, which he will vndoubtedlie doo, so soone
as he can perfectlie performe all these things be-
fore recited.

*Certeine particular things to be obserued
by the rider, and vsed the first moneth he
rideth the horssse with the saddle.*

CHAP. 12.



When the Rider percei-
ueth that his colt beginneth to
doo his lessons indifferentlie
well, and that he vnderstandeth
the helps before said; then be-
ing on horsssebacke, hauing
paused

paused & settled himselfe, he shall put the horſſe three paſes forward; and ſtaining there, make him retire a little: which done, being againe put forward, he ſhall giue him two or three turnes on either hand.

From thence you may go on to the place of riding, where your horſſe hauing finiſhed all his leſſons, & ſtopped: you muſt offer him to turne, and therewith leane forward with your bodie, to ſee whether he bringeth ouer his contrarie leg as he ought to doo: for both in paſing, trotting, & galloping, the outward leg in the turne ſhould as it were couer the other which is next that ſide whereon the horſſe turneth, which the *Italians* doo call *Incanalare*. Alſo in turning, you muſt take heed that the horſſe doo beare his bodie euen, and make his turne juſt in one tracke: which he will doo, if the rider ſitteth ſtaiedlie and aptlie, and handleth the horſſe heedfullie, alwaies helping him when neede requireth: of which helps we will hereafter ſpeake at large.

Thus, when you haue ridden your horſſe, & ſtaied him againe, making him retire, & then go forward three paſes as he was wont; you muſt once more looke downe on either ſide, to ſee whether he ſtandeth iuſt vpon his legs, and beareth his head well. And if you find he ſtand not iuſt,

How your
horſſe muſt
ſtand, &c.

How the
horſe ſhould
ſtand at his
ſtop, &c.

iuſt, but putteth one leg before the other, reſting his bodie more on one ſide, than on the other, you ſhall faire and ſoftlie with your rod beat him on that leg that ſtandeth out of order, to the end he may remooue it into the right place: for in deed the horſſe ought to ſtand iuſt ypon all foure legs, ſo ſoone as he is ſtopped and ſtaied. This correction you may alſo vſe in the ſtable, when ſo euer you ſee the horſſe putteth one leg more forward than the other, or ſtandeth more firmelie ypon one than the other: which ſeldome chaunceth, if he be paſtorned as he ſhould be.

The motions of the
horſſes bodie & mind
appeare by
his eies.

You may not thinke, that to looke downwards, to behold the iuſtneſſe of your horſſes legs and bodie, dooth ſerue to ſmall purpoſe: for it alſo is a meane to let you vnderſtand, if your horſſe in dooing his leſſons hath hurt his legs, his feete, or his mouth. Beſides that, you may the more eaſilie & perfectlie know the motions of his bodie and mind, which doo cheeflie appeare by his eies. For if you ſee his eies looke fierie, that is a ſigne that choler aboundeth in him: if diſcoloured, then is he diſcouraged, and faint of courage: if they be wet with teares, then he complaineth of wearines, or ſome other ſuch cauſe. So that knowing his greefe, you may eaſilie

easilie provide the cure thereof, as by your discretion shalbe thought fit.

Thus after you haue made two or three strait turnes on either hand pasing your horſſe, or otherwise as he can beſt doo, with that iuſtneſſe that is required; you ſhall euer depart from thence to the place of riding, trotting him liuelie and roundlie, keeping your bridle euen, & the reines of the Cauezzan more ſtrait on the one than on the other ſide, as you find the horſſe inclined: in that ſort trotting him cheerefullie along the waie, you ſhall ſometimes with a ſoft voice encourage him, and ſometimes with the point of your rod touch him on the crooper of his buttocke, and ſometimes lightlie ſtrike him ouerthwart the necke vpon his ſhoulder, to the end he ſhould raiſe him ſelfe, and take his paſe with ſpirit and courage: which done, you may fall into your ordinarie leſſons, firſt on the trot, and after on the gallop.

*How the rider ought from hence-forth to
exerciſe his horſſe in the Caragolo.*

CHAP. 13.

IF you ſee that your horſſe doth gallop well, I wiſh (not hauing vſed him therevnto before) that you ſhould in

G.j.

anie

anie wise, for twentie daies together, vse him vnto the *Caragolo* : for it will greatlie helpe a horssle to make the turnes vpon the ground, and likewise bring him vnto the manage without rest. During the time you practise your horssle in this lesson, you shall vtterlie leaue the rings ; sauing that you must still trot and gallop sometimes straight forth, and then stop as you were wont.

Aduertise-
ments touching the
training of
the *Caragolo*.

When so euer you trot the *Caragolo*, you must at the first go faire and softlie ; and after towards the straight turnes, and also in the inlarging, trot with more furie : which you shall doo the space of five or six mornings, and all the rest of twentie daies . In the end of the swift trot, you must put the horssle to gallop, at the least once on either hand : yet so, as you make an end on that hand, which your horssle is least willing vnto.

And now once more, that you must alwaies end amidst the *Caragolo* in the narrow ; and after stop straight in the ring which you see in the figure . Then hauing stopped in the order before said, you shall there turne in that sort we haue heretofore prescribed, euer taking heed, that in turning, the contrarie leg of the horssle doo come ouer the other : as for example . If you turne on the right hand, see that his left leg may go before and couer the right leg : and turning on the
left

left hand, the right leg of the horſſe muſt doe the like.

Hauing thus doone, and ſeeing your horſſe head in the end of his turns towards the ſtraight rings of the *Caragolo*, pausing awhile, you muſt paſe, or els trot (as your ſelfe thinketh beſt) into the ſaid ring, where ſtopping the horſſe ſtrait, you ſhall make an halfe turne, and put him ſcoth to the other ring, ſo long exerciſing him, as to your diſcretion ſhall be thought ſufficient.

*How and when to teach your horſſe to
turne vpon the ground, Terra terra.*

CHAP. 14.

When your horſſe can ſtop well, gallop the ſtraight rings, the S, and the *Caragolo*; I would haue him brought either into new rings, or into a *Caragolo* of much more ſtraightnes than the other wherevnto he was before vſed, and there in the end drawe him as ſtrait as poſſible you can: firſt paſing him, then trotting, and in the end gallopping, vſing all neceſſarie helpes, and cheeflie that of the bridle hand, which muſt euer lead the reines with due meaſure and diſcretion.

*Of that motion which the Italians call
Coruette or Pesate, whereof in our lan-
guage there is not (for ought I know) anie
proper terme yet devised.*

CHAP. I5.

MAister Claudio is of opi-
nion, that this motion is of
lesse necessitie than anie other,
and that no horſſe should be
learned to make the *Coruette*
when he is over yong, nor till
ſuch time as he be perfect in all the leſſons afore-
ſaid: ſith it behooveth that the horſſe ſhould be
firme of head, ſtrong necked, raiſed in his paſe,
and iust in all his dooings, which he will be by ob-
ſerving the orders before expreſſed, and uſing
the helps which ſhall hereafter be ſet downe: for
thereby he is brought to ſo great perfection, as
in ſuch a ſhort ſpace may be attained; that is, to
trot nimble and lightlie, to gallop roundlie and
willinglie, to ſtop before hand firmelie and iustlie,
and make his turnes ſwiftlie, comelie, and aſ-
ſuredlie: all which are things ſo neceſſarie as
more they may not.

Wherefore your horſſe being reduced to that
for-

forwardnes, as to performe the lessons before-said; I would, that after he hath beene a while exercised in turning and stopping, dooing them according to your desire firme and iustlie, that then you should put him to make the *Pesate* and *Coruette*, which you may doo in this maner.

You must go into some strait waie that hath a wall or banke on either side, and the ground somewhat declining. Then comming from the higher end downwards, you must put your horſſe forward, paſing two or three elns: where making proſſer to ſtaie, you muſt with your voice incourage him to aduance before, accompanieng him with the due helps thereto belonging, holding your bodie a little backward, and the reines both of the bit and *Canezzan* ſomewhat ſtraiter; yet ſo iuſt, that if the horſſe would force forward to ſhun the aduancing, or for that he vnderſtand not what he ſhould doo, yet he could not.

You may alſo put your hands a little forward, and ſo raiſe the horſſe before, which will be a meane that he may with more eaſe liſt vp the fore part of his bodie; yet muſt this helpe be uſed with great diſcretion. And thus you muſt doo at the end of euerie three elns, till he dooth aduance before, or at the leaſt ſeemeth deſirous ſo

to

The maner
how to put
your horſſe
to the *Cor-
uette* or *Pes-
ſate*.

to doe.

Faults in
your horſſe
deſeruing
correction.

But if he happen to aduance querbie, and force forward more than he ought (cheefelic if he ſprall with his legs) then muſt you ſoorthwith corre& him with your rod, by beating him vpon the knees. Or if he commit anie other diſorder, as caſting downe his head, or leape ouerthwart, yet force not thereof at all : but after you haue corrected him for the ſame, returne to make him aduance, and you ſhall be ſure he will in one morning, or percaſe in leſſe than the third part of one houre fall from one aduancing to make manie Peſate : which doing you muſt preſentlie make much of him.

Other meanes there are to bring your horſſe to make the Peſate, as in the ſtrait path of a ring, or in a plaine waie; yet ſtill obſeruing the ſame order : alſo in ſome right vp furrowe halfe an elne wide.

For certeine daies you may exerciſe your horſſe in the Peſate, without forgetting his other ordinarie leſſons. But ſo ſoone as he is perfect in them, both vpon the paſe and trot, to the end he ſhould not become ouer-buſie in that motion, as manie yong horſſes are, you muſt vſe him commonlie to be brought into ſome long carrieria; where paſing him two third parts thereof, put
him

him to trot the rest swiftlie, till comming neere the end, you may a little drawe the raines, and putting thereto your voice, strike him gentlie vpon one of his shoulders, so causing him to *Coruette*, and therein (it need require) helpe him otherwise.

I would not (vnlesse great necessitie so requi-
 reth) that in these *Coruette* you should vse the
 helpe of your spurres. Neuertheles, if the horssc
 be naturallic heauie, hard of head and cold, then
 is it meete you should strike him towards the
flanke, with the iust stroke of the spurres, thereby
 to raise him, and remooue his heauines, stubborn-
 nes, and dulnes. But at what times the spur is to
 be vsed I haue not yet spoken, but reserue to in-
 treat thereof hereafter.

The vse of
 the spur.

Now, sith that manie yong horsses doo easilie
 learne the *Coruette*; and hauing learned them,
 vse them willinglie; imagining that so soone as
 they haue made a few *Coruette*, they are not to
 doo anie thing else, or being corrected with the
 spur continue still to make more *Coruette*, euen
 against the riders will, and when they ought not;
 and in places vnfit, dooing them manie times
 higher than they should: therefore vse your
 spurres verie seldome, and likewise spare to em-
 ploie the calues of your legs. For it is an euill

H.j. sight,

sight, that for this purpose you should set them so busilie a worke, cheeflie in coruetting & stopping, at which times you should shew rather to sit firmelie and liuelie, which were to more purpose both to become the horſſe and your owne person. For in all places, with the onelie helps of your rod, your voice, and a little raising your
 2 bridle hand, the horſſe will aduance thicke, and doo what you would haue him.

And albeit the helps of the voice and spurre ought to be vsed at the beginning, when the horſſe learneth; yet M. *Claudio* thinketh both the one and the other may afterwards be discontinued. For (besides the reasons alledged) it is no seemelie thing in the presence of lookers on, to vse so manie artificiall motions and affectations as diuers dailie doo.

It shall therefore suffice, that when your horſſe can make his *Coruette* well, you vse onelie a little helpe of the bridle hand, accompanieng the same by holding your right hand somewhat high; putting thereto such a soft, sharpe, and speedie voice, as that motion requireth.

- But if the horſſe would staie to make his *Coruette*, where you would not haue him, the remedie is to put him forward with the due correction of the voice, the rod, and the spurre: besides
 that,

that, it is necessarie to put downe your hand angerlic vpon the horſſe necke, and ſo trot him the whole length of a *carriera*, in the end ſtopping him with two or three *Corvette*: and then before you make much of him, returne him to trot in the ſame waie, and there againe put him to make a few *Corvette* iuſtlic: by which few I meane the number ought not exceed three, becauſe more were vaine and ſuperfluous. Which order you ſhall euer obſerue in ſtopping, and all manages which require to be doone with *Corvette*: which if your horſſe will doo with his forelegs comelic, yet not ouer hie from the ground, ſo as the one doo not tarric for the other, you ſhall leaue, and make much of him.

Likewiſe, if in his former leſſons he gallop and ſtop well, with the helps thereto belonging; and increaſing the gallop cheefelic in the end, that is to ſaie, the third part of the gallop ought to be as it were running: and at the ſtop you ſhall faire and eaſilie interteine him, leaning your bodie ſomewhat backward, and holding your legs in their place ſtretched out and firme, helping the horſſe with your voice and rod, by ſtriking him, faire and ſoftlic vpon that ſhoulder: for by ſo dooing he will bow his howghes, and ſtop vpon the heeles, as he ought to doo.

H. ij.

But

But if he commeth to his stop, with his legs cast right foorth & vnwillinglie, his correction ought be the more; and cheeflie vpon the shoulders: yet not so great, as to make the horſſe angrie, but let him know that you correct him onelie because he should doo what you would haue him.

Maister *Claudio* saith, that sithence the *Coruette* are as it were the children of the *Pesate*; so soon as the one is learned, the other will forthwith follow. And betwixt them there is no other difference, than that the *Pesate* must be performed with more speed in good time and often, handling the matter so, as the horſſe may alwaies at the first go faster forward in his coruetting.

In this motion you may vse the calues of your legs, and likewise the even stroke of your spurs, yet lightlie, and sometimes one spur and sometimes the other, as ye shall see occasion: which order you may obserue in the *Pesate*, vsing all other helps likewise in that case required.

The motion of coruetting cannot be comelie, vnlesse the *Coruette* be doone short, lowe and thicke. And it shall suffice thee to make ten or twelue at one time: for I allow not of those that inforce the horſſe to go from the one to the o-ther end of the streate, vpon the *Coruette*, forgetting that too much of one thing is displeasing.

Besides

How the
Coruette
and the
Pesate differ.

Besides that, much coruetting brooſeth both the horſſe and rider.

Maſter *Claudio* therefore affirmeth plainelie, that he miſliketh manie *Coruette* both forward and backward, and moſt of all if they be made ſidewaies: neither dooth he allow them forward in manage-wiſe, vnleſſe it be with determination to make a turne in that order, for ſo they are commendable. Yet (ſaith he) let no man maruell, that the turnes vpon the *Coruette* are doone with more difficultie, and are more pleaſing to the beholders, than to turne without pauling and ſwiftlie; for therein he ſhould be deceiued. For euerie horſſe may be taught to turne vpon the *Coruette*, and may doo it eaſilie, by reaſon he may therein take breath and time: but to the other turne he ſhall neuer attein, vnleſſe he be of more force and ſpirit, ſeeing he is conſtrained to hold his breath longer, and uſe more ſtrength of his backe, with the ſtiffnes of his necke, & firmenes of the mouth. Of one thing you may be aſſured, that when your horſſe can trot well forward, he is eaſilie learned to doo it euerie other waie.

Now it remaineth to enforme you whie thoſe motions be called of the *Italians*, *Coruette* and *Pefate*: & how to name them in Engliſh I know

Wherupon the *Coruette* hath her name.

not,

not, wherewith I will declare the commoditie and discommoditie they carrie with them.

Coruetta is that motion, which the crowe maketh, when without flieng she leapeth and iumpeth vpon the ground: for *Coruo* in the *Italian* tongue signifieth a crowe, and a leape in that sort is called *Coruetta*. *Pesate* I suppose were so called of the verbe *Pesare*, which in our language is to waie or balance. And the *Italians* hauing tried the wait of anie thing, doe commonlie saie *E cosa pesata*: so likewise metaphorically and by waie of resemblance, they called those listings vp and lettings downe of the horse's feete in iust time and order, *Pesate*. This motion was in ancient time among the *Italians* termed *Orsata*, because the beare vseth such a heauing vp and downe with his bodie.

The commoditie proceeding of these *Coruette* and *Pesate*, is, that therby we may conceiue of what obedience, lightnes, & valure the horse is: for in deed they doe greatlie procure the horse to become nimble and light. But the discommodities proceeding of the *Coruette* are diuerse, and often found in the warre, in combate, in turnements, & other exercises on horsebacke. They are also hurtfull to the horse's bodie, being vsed ouer-much; because it weakeneth the sinews,

The commoditie & discommoditie coming by the *Coruette*.

finews, and hurteth the loines, forcing their humors to fall into the legs and hooues. Also it maketh the hooſe to breake into quarternes, ſpeciallie if the horſſe be put to make his *Coruette* vpon ſtonie places, or often in anie other place.

All theſe leſſons before recited, the horſſe may be taught to doo, within *ſoure* moneths next after he is firſt ridden: during which time he ſhall be ridden with the *Cauezz* and *Canon*; but euer after to be handled otherwiſe.

By that which hath hitherto beene ſaid, it ſeemeth that M. *Claudio* ſuppoſeth ſoure moneths ſufficient to make an horſſe ſeruiſeable and perfect vpon the ground: which is manie times and in manie apt and *docible* horſſes prooued true; cheeflie in *Italie*, where they are commonlie of great ſpirit and aptneſſe to be taught: but in horſſes of theſe countries doo aſſuredlie require more time, in reſpect of their conſtitution; yet the diligence and diſcretion of riders doo manie waies ſupplie fundrie defects of nature.

bodie, the ground, and the water.

Of varying
the voice
in diuerse
respects,

As touching the voice, you must vnderstand it maie varie, lowder or softer, as the doings of the horſſe and his diſpoſition altereth. So that, if you ſhould alwaies vſe one voice, your horſſe could neuer conceiue your meaning, and conſequentlie your helps become vaine. It ſhall therefore behooue you to vſe one voice to a coul at his firſt handling, an other when he be-
ginneſh to go well, another when he ſtoppeth, another when he gallopeth at leiſure, an other in his gallop galliard, an other in his turnes vp-
on the ground, an other when he turneth his with yarkes or without, an other in his carriera and leaping.

Likewiſe, whenſoeuer you teach him his ordinarie paſſe or order of going, a particular voice ought to be then vſed. You muſt alſo be prepared to haue a voice for your horſſe, when he is ouer light behind, ſtubborne or diſobedient; and one other, if he doe obedientlie, willinglie, and couragiouslie. All which *M. Claudio* dooth labour to expreſſe in his language; yet for that they be in all tooſongs rather ſignificant ſounds than words of expreſſe meaning, I commit them to the riders diſcretion: it ſhall ſuffice that the horſſe thereby may conceiue your meaning,
and

and be forced to obeie in that you would haue him to doo.

Yet now, that this helpe of the voice may not be vsed much, if you ride in presence of the Prince, or other great persons; chieffie when the horffe is redie: for at such times and in such places it were vnseemelie to open your mouth, and vtter voices of diuers sounds and meaning. In sted of those voices, you shall imploie certeine secreat helps and motions artificiall. But the most comelie grace on horffebacke (if you ride in so great presence) is not to helpe the horffe at all; otherwise than to accompanie him with your hand and bodie, wherby you shall couertlie declare much cunning, without apparant helpes or inforcement.

A cauent touching the voice, when you ride before a prince, a noble personage, &c.

How to helpe your horffe with the rod.

CHAP. 18.



He helpe of the rod is vsed by one of these meanes, by whisking, by striking with the whole rod, with the point thereof onlie, with the middest, and also with the end vnder the hand, or with shewing the rod. Touching the
whiske,

whiske, it ought not be vsed, till such time as the horſſe knoweth well all other helpeſ of the rod, and can manage perfeſtly on either hand. The rider may vſe this kind of helpe in ſteed of the voice, & it ſtirreth vp the ſpirit of euerie horſſe, but chiefly of thoſe which are of courage and great life.

Striking with the whole rod is required, when you would haue your horſſe go forward liuelie, either in his trot, his gallop, his carriera, his halfe or whole turns, either vpō the ground or aboue, with yarkes or without: for then you ſhall ſtrike him vpon one of his ſhoulders, his flanks & buttocks, his legs or thighes. This ſtroke of the rod ſhall helpe much, being giuen in due time; and the more, if the ſame be accompanied with the other helpeſ, and chiefly that of the voice.

You may alſo firſt vſe this helpe in paſing your horſſe, ſometimes ſtriking him on the ſhoulder, to the end he ſhould the more raiſe him ſelfe. And you muſt ſtrike him, firſt on the one, and then the other ſhoulder, whereby he will gather his legs the better, go with more life, and beare his head the higher. The like order you muſt obſerue in his trot and ordinarie gallop. But in his carriera you ſhall beate him either vpon his ſhoulders, or vpon his flanks, verie ſharply: you
may

may also sometimes vse the whiske.

In offering him to make *Coruette*, you may likewise helpe the horſſe with the rod, ſtriking him vpon one of his ſhoulders at euerie turne and euerie *Coruette*, yet onelie when need ſo requirerh. It ſeemeth not good, that the horſſe ſhould be continuallie ſtriken vpon, when you offer him the *Coruette*: for it may be he will writh his mouth & necke the rather towards the left ſide; you ſhall therefore ſtrike him on that ſide your owne diſcretion dooth thinke good. If you will raiſe your horſſe to leape at his ſtop; then, ſo ſoone as you haue ſtriken him on the ſhoulder, incontinent turne your hand, & ſtrike him alſo vpon the flanke. The like you may at occasions doo in the gallop galliard, or turning about the ground. But if your horſſe be light enough before at his ſtop and leape, then without either beating vpon the ſhoulders or flanks, you may make him to yarke, by letting the point of your rod to touch the horſſe behind in the middeſt of his buttocks.

An other waie to helpe your horſſe by the rod, is, when you would haue him ſtaie in one place; for then you ſhall laie it ouerthwart his necke, and then he will, as he ſtandeth, liſt firſt one, then the other leg, with a certeine grace and comelie counte-

Two con-
trarie ef-
fects in
holding
the rod, &c.

countenance. And maruell not though this one
maner of holding the rod doth worke two con-
trarie effects, for in the one you doo sollicit the
horſſe to go by beating, ſtill beating, in croſſing
his necke: but in the other you doo onelie laie
the rod croſſe, but not moue it otherwiſe.

Touching the great end of the rod vnder your
hand, you may therewith make much of your
horſſe, if you ſcratch him therewith faire and eaſi-
lie vpon the necke, in ſigne he dooth well. More-
ouer, the ſhew of the rod is in the turns an helpe
vnto the horſſe, and a grace vnto the man. For in
turning the horſſe on the left hand, you muſt put
the point of the rod within one handfull of his
eie, or els let it fall downewards ſomewhat to-
wards his right ſhoulder; yet neuer ſuffring your
hand to remoue far from the true place therof.
And if you will manage your horſſe on the right
hand, you ſhall put your rod downe towards the
left ſhoulder, yet neuer remouing one hand far
from the other. For in deed, ouer much mo-
uing of the right hand, and lifting vp
the rod, fauoureth too much of
affectation, yet at this daie
it is of diuerſe men
much vſed.

Of the helpe of the bridle hand.

CHAP. 19.

HHe horſſe is helped by the bridle hand, when in his doings he putterh downe his noſe more than becommeth him; or elſe, if he hangeth too hard on the hand, or trotteth heauilie: for in all thoſe caſes you muſt giue him certeine chokes with the bit, more or leſſe, as i
occaſion doth require. The like may be doone, when at the ſtop or end of anie leſſon, you find the horſſe beare his head lower than he ought. But if he leaneth therewith, more on the one than the other hand, then muſt you with the two laſt fingers of the right hand (holding the contrarie reine) giue him a chocke or two, or more, as you doo find the horſſe deſerueth to be corrected.

You may alſo helpe your horſſe with your bridle hand, in the miſt of his manage, and like-
wiſe his turnes, by giuing ſoft or hard chocks, as
occaſion ſhall require. This correction will alſo
ſerue to make your horſſe retire, and hold him
direct and light vpon the hand. Neither will it
K.j. be

be amisse, but rather a good helpe, if in leapes of all sortes, & likewise turnes, opening your hand to raise the horſſe, you put the ſame forward towards the bending place of his necke, ſo as your thumbs be neereſt therevnto, & conſequentlie the little finger furtheſt off, & neereſt vnto your ſadle: yet may not your hand be from your ſadle farther off, at anie time, than two fingers; vnleſſe it be at ſome extraordinarie times and occasions. For then it is not amisse, to raise your hand much higher, & farther from your bodie, as it were putting it as far as the middeſt of the horſſes necke. And in this maner by little and little vnſolding your hand from turne to turne, & from leape to leape, you ſhall helpe the horſſe more or leſſe, as need requireth. But ſuch helps muſt be performed in verie due time and meaſure. Therefore in vſing them you ſhalbe heedfull and diligent. This is (I thinke) the true counſelling of *M. Claudio* touching the helpe of the hand, whereof *M. Afley* hath largelie diſcourſed more at large, and verie ſkilfullie ſet downe not onlie the helps of the hand according to this author, but alſo vnto the opinions of *Xenophon* and *Gryſon* added his owne knowledge and experience. For which reſpect I haue indeuoured my ſelfe to ſaie the leſſe.

M. Afley
in his diſ-
couſe of
horſſeman-
ſhip, p. 34, 35, 36,
78, 80, chap-
viii.

*Of the calues of the legs, the stirrops,
and the helpe by water.*

CHAP. 20.

THe helpe of the calues is onelic to be vsed vnto horses of great life, spirit, & courage, in all sortes of turning, by putting the calse of your leg to the contrarie side of the horse. As if you will haue him to leane or yeeld towards the left hand, then must you laie your leg close to the right side of the horse; and likewise, if he should go on the right hand, then put your leg to the left side. But *M. Claudio* holdeth this kind of helpe to be of no great importance, neither doth he make much accompt of the stirrop: yet being at sometimes vsed it is to good purpose. That helpe serueth to touch the horse vnder the shoulder, to the end he should hold his neck and nose as you would haue him.

The water is exceeding good, to bring your horse to gather his legs, & become light if you vse to troth him therin. The water fit for this purpose should be so deepe, as the horse may feele it to touch his bellie, the bottome whereof must

*Of helping
your horse
by water.*

be sound earth, or rather perfect good grauell.

Helpes of the ground.

CHAP. 21.



A n apt place for riding, and a ground fit for that purpose, are things verie profitable & necessarie to make your horſſe go well and speedilie. A plowed land, a ground rising, & a ground declining, are places fit to giue the horſſe breath and lightneſſe. The ground declining is alſo exceeding apt to bring your horſſe to ſtop well, make his *Coruette*, and doo all things required in the manages both with and without time. The ground like vnto the
 3. backe of a knife, ſerueth well for the manage turnes about the ground. The plaine ground hauing on either end prettie ſmall hils, helpeth the horſſe to make the halfe turne, and alſo to yarke therewithall. The ground that is round and high in the miſt, is fit to bring your horſſe to lightnes, and make him go well on that hand whereof he is hard. It will alſo bring him to go more iuſt in the rings, liſt his legs, and put one leg ouer the other. The ground like vnto a boat,
 not

not being about three or four spannes wide, serueth well to make a horſſe to turne, to caſt his legs, and put one ouer the other in good order. The ground adioining to ſome wall or pale, is good to make the horſſe go iust and ſtrait. The ſame is alſo fit to amend him, if in his manage turnes he diſordereth his hinder parts. The ground moſt fit for the carriera would be plaine without ſtones or other ſtaies, not ſoft, nor ouer hard: and if at either end it be declining, it will be by ſo much the better.

The helpe of the mans bodie.

CHAP. 22.

Becaufe this helpe ſhall hereafter be ſpoken of among the corrections, I ſaie onelie that the bodie helpeth much, and thereby the rider is eſteemed of the looker on, to be a man ſkilfull and cunning in that profeſſion, if he uſe that helpe in good order and times conuenient. For whoſoeuer ſeeth a rider leaning ſome what forward, when his horſſe trotteſh or gallopeth, will (being of anie knowledge) ſcoorthwith conceiue he ſo dooth, the more aptlie to helpe
the

Notes of
a good
rider.

the horſſe to be firme of head, and not raiſe himſelfe higher than he ſhould, but beare his bodie euen, by reaſon he feeleth his burden counterpeised.

Likewiſe when the horſſe commeth to ſtop, the rider ſhall greatlie helpe him, by caſting his bodie backewards, which will cauſe him to ſtop lowe behind, euen as it were vpon his buttocks.

¶ Alſo if the rider dooth leane towards the one ſide, it is to be thought that he would haue the horſſe to yeeld that waie. If the rider in paſſing his horſſe ſtrait, ſitteth ſhort on the one ſide, and leaneth hard vpon the other ſtirrop, it is to be thought that he ſo dooth purpoſelic to bring the horſſe to hold his necke and head that waie.

¶ Whenſoeuer in turning the rider yeeldeth his bodie more on the one than the other ſide, it is to be thought, that the ſame will helpe him to go more eaſilie and ſpeedilie by that hand.

*Of the helpe and correction of the ſpurs,
and how and when they muſt be vſed.*

CHAP. 23.

MAſter Claudio affirmeth, that the ſpurre ought not be vſed to anie horſſe, vntill ſuch time as he is become firme and well

well staied of head . For if you doe otherwise, it will be a meane to make him more vnstaied, and consequentlie the longer before you can settle him.

And it is apparant, that when so euer a colt vnserled of head dooth feelee the spur, he will offer to resist and disorder his head much more than anie other horſſe settled and perfect in his lessons. Yet his meaning is not you should defer to spur him till he be five or sixe yeares of age, but so soone as you find him brought to be staied and settled (which I hope may be doone in soure moneths) then you may boldlie giue the spur vnto your horſſe: which you shall not first doe in anie street or waie, but in some deepe plowed ground, or sandie place, after he hath doone his ordinarie lessons. First you must make him feelee the one and after the other spur, faire and gentle, as he paseth or trotteeth the large rings, forthwith ceasing so to doe, and cherish him, laieng your hand vpon his necke, and vttering some courteous voice. In this sort you may pricke him sometimes on the one and sometimes one the other side, after he hath beene warned well in his lessons. And hereof you may be assured.

At what
time a colt
is to be
spurred.

*How to helpe your horſſe in the
rings, and at his ſtop.*

CHAP. 24



Haue here to fore diſ-
courſed of helping your horſe,
yet did I not particularlie in-
forme you at what times and
what places the ſame helps
ought be vſed: which is doone
to the end I might proceed in order, & you the
better reteine them in memorie. But now ha-
uing accompliſhed what order and helps are re-
quired, here will I let you know how and when
they ſhalbe vſed.

How and
when the
foreſaid
helpes are
to be vſed.

And firſt you muſt remember, that when ſo
ever either in the large or ſtrait rings, in the *Ca-
ragolo*, in the figure of S, or in the manage in and
out, which (as is before ſaid) the *Italians* call *Ser-
peggiare*, your horſſe dooth put out his buttocke;
then muſt you forthwith correct him on that ſide
with your rod, with your heele, and with your
ſpur (if you weare any) which you muſt continue
till the horſſe amendeth his fault. The like you
muſt doo, if turning of anie hand, or in going for-
ward, he caſteth his hinder part out of order.

You

You may also in that case vse this subtiltie; first to make proffer to go on one hand, & then suddenly put the horse to turne on the other. You may likewise for this fault correct him well, if you pase or trot him neere vnto a wall, & when he turneth putting out his hind part, he must of force hurt himselfe, vnlesse he holdeth his bodie strait, which he will not doo often, but for feare therof leaue his fault, which he shall doo the better if you ad therevnto the other helps.

In gallopping the rings you may helpe the horse with your bodie, by carrieng your legs put forward more than ordinarie. And there is nothing that maketh a man to sit so comelie on horsebacke as the gallop: for in gallopping he may take time to settle his seete in the stirrops, to hold his legs in their due place with his thighs and knees closelie, and his whole bodie strait and disposed, with either hand bestowed in their places. Therefore M. Claudio (perhaps contrarie to many other good riders) thinketh best that the stirrops should be euen of one length, which will be a meane that the rider shall sit with the better grace, and more conuenientlie helpe his horse; much maruelling why the right stirrop should be shorter than the other.

The stirrops should be of euen length.

In gallopping you must somewhat yeeld your ;
L.j. person

person towards that side you would haue the horſſe turne, yet not moue your legs but when need requireth. As for example. If you gallop turning on the right hand, you muſt ſtaie your ſelfe ſomewhat more on the right than the left ſtirrop. The like order ſhall you obſerue on the contrarie hand, holding your bodie a little forward toward that ſide. Alſo in turning you muſt put your contrarie ſhoulder ſomewhat more forward, reſting your bodie on that ſtirrop more than the other: for by that meanes you ſhall ſwaie your horſſe towards that ſide, and be the more readie to helpe him. But in his trot or gallop ſtraight forth, you ſhall not ſo doe, but ſit equallie in the middeſt, without leaning: vnleſſe the better to helpe your horſſe you beare your bodie ſomewhat forwards.

It is alſo at ſometime permitted, you ſhould lean your bodie to the contrarie ſide, from that the horſſe is inclined, thereto to enforce him to leane the ſame waie your ſelfe leaneth. Alſo if vpon that occaſion you vſe the helpe of the ſtirrop, ſtriking his ſhoulder therewith on the contrarie ſide, and likewise giue him a twich or two with the faſe raine on the ſame ſide, it will be a good meane to draw him that waie.

But in ſtopping you muſt caſt your bodie a little

little backwards, suffering the horse to slide forward as it were alone, drawing the reines faire & easilie, till such time he be come vnto that place you would; then hauing staied his furie, you may stop him firme, and staie him there. This I would haue obserued, with those horses that vnderstand how to be handled vpon the ground. But if in stopping the horse leaneth more on the one than the other hand, then must you, leaning backe, giue your selfe most towards that side, whereto he leaneth not, helping him all other waies: and so gallop him & stop him strait forth, till you find his fault amended. But note, that gallop shall not exceed the length of an ordinarie manage. At the end wherof hauing stopped, if the horse stoppeth not strait as he ought, put

him forward againe, and at his stop correct him on that side he yeeldeth not, with your stirrop, the calfe of your leg, your spur, & your person, till he be content to yeeld and stop as you would haue him.

Corrections
and drudges
was a lot
not stop-
ping, &c.

*How the stirrops ought to be
of euen length.*

CHAP. 24.



Hoso euer rideth with one stirrop longer than the other, dooth seeme therein to proceed contrarie to nature, hauing made man two legs of one iust length. Therefore if you make one stirrop shorter than the other, it is not possible you can sit so comelie or iustlie on horsebacke, as if they were of equall length: or how can you vse your spurs commodioullic or euenlie? For in striking the horse with the spurs, you shall of force spur him higher on the one than the other side, so long as the one stirrop be longer than the other; which thing how vnseemelic it is, I refer to your iudgement.

Besides that, how can you with your bodie so conuenientlie helpe your horse in his doings? Sith you doe not sit with your bodie iust in the saddlè, or rest your selfe equallie vpon the stirrops, iustlie counterpeised? which is the thing that makes you seeme faire & firme in the saddle, by not leaning more on the one than the other hand,

hand, and such a seate will best become you in all sorts of turnes, either on the ground, aboue with yarkes, and euerie other motion.

And albeit it is the opinion of some, that to breake lances it behoueth a man at armes to haue his right stirrop shorter than the other by two fingers, yet doo I not conceiue the reason thereof; sith both in running at the ring, or course of the field, an horsseman ought to sit euē, without leaning more on the one than the other side, or turning anie of his shoulders: for thereby he shall shew the more cunning, and gaine aduantage in the length of the lance, which is some helpe at the incounter.

The opinion of some, that the right stirrop should be shorter than the left, &c.

Moreouer, although it seemeth that leaning more on the one than the other stirrop, and that thrusting forward of the one shoulder, dooth make the man stronger, both to meet the aduersarie, & receiue his reinconter; yet is it certeine, that thereby he is the more apt to commit the errors before said, by sitting loose in and vneuen in his stirrops.

Furthermore, sith euerie man standeth most stronglie vpon the ground, when he resteth vpon both his feete: so doo I thinke that an horsseman, staieng his bodie vpon both stirrops equallie, shall be better prepared both to assaile, and

and receiue the incounter of his aduersarie, than if he should doe otherwise.

For these reasons Maister *Claudio* resolueth, that the stirrops should be of equall length, whereby the rider may (as he thinketh) sit more comelie and assuredlie. Neuerthelesse, it is (as before said) permitted, that the rider should at occasions, to helpe the horssse in his lessons, rest more on the one than the other stirrop, but not otherwise. It is not also to be disallowed, though to fight in combate or turnie, the left stirrop be made longer somewhat than the other : bicause the rider is to emploie his right arme, and turne on the right side, in respect whereof the left stirrop would be the longer.

The left
stirrop to
be longer
than the
right.

*In what sort to helpe your horssse in
euerie manage.*

CHAP. 25.



Hensoeuer you will manage your horssse without rest, you must trot or gallop, till you come to the place of turning; where making as it were a seeming to stop, you must raise him, and therewith suddenlie put him forward.

one

one pafe, leaning your bodie, and caſting your bridle hand a little forward : then by moouing your leg, you ſhall warne him to returne an other pafe, and in the turning eaſilie you ſhall put him forward at the halfe turne *Terra terra*, helping him with your voice, your heele, & ſpurre. And if you will haue him to turne on the right hand, helpe him on the left ſide; and on the left ſide, with the right ſpurre : & remember to helpe him much or little, as you ſee occaſion require.

Remember alſo, if at the halfe of his turne he commeth about hard, as it were hanging on the contrarie hand from that he turneth, that then you muſt forbear to ſtrike him with the contrarie ſpurre, that is to ſaie without the turne, and ſtrike him with your ſpurre within, on that hand you doo turne. The like order you ſhall obſerue both in gallopping and the ſranke manage. But if you find your horſſe commeth ouer faſt about to his halfe turne, not ſetting himſelfe iust in the ſame path from whence he came, for (to make the turne iust he muſt bring his head where his hinder feet were) then ſo ſoone as you haue giuen him the ſpur on the outside, you muſt preſentlie anſwere the ſame with an other on the inſide : both which muſt be neere vnto the girths, vaeſſe you find occaſion to giue them neerer

vnto

vnto the flanks; which is, when the horſſe dooth turne with his buttocks more on the one than the other ſide. But if he turne ouermuch, bending on his legs behind, & ouer low with his buttocks; then muſt you ſoorthwith thruſt him forwards, ſtriking him neere vnto his girthes with both ſpurs together; accompanieng that helpe with the rod vpon the horſſes flanke, and likewise your voice, if need dooth ſo require.

The ſtroke of the rod dooth alſo helpe much in turning, if the ſame be giuen when need requires vpon the contrarie ſhoulder of the horſe: but if no ſuch neede be, it ſhall ſuffice if you put your rod ouer the horſſe, ſo as the ſame may hang on the left ſhoulder, to make him turne towards the right hand, and likewise on the right ſide, when you would haue him turne on the left hand.

But you ſhall helpe him much more, and with better grace, if when the horſſe ſlideth vpon his heeles, you ſit ſomewhat with your bodie leaning backward; and ſuddenlie putting him forward, turne the point of your contrarie ſhoulder towards that hand you would haue the horſſe to turne. As if you would haue him come on the right hand, then muſt you put forward your left ſhoulder; or if you would haue him turne on the
left

left hand, then put your right shoulder somewhat forward.

In turning, you must also remember that your bridle hand may not be farre remoued from the bending of the horses necke, euer holding it right against the middest of the pommell.

If you ride a horse that is alreadie made, and perfect; then, to make him turne on the left hand you must turne your bridle hand, yet not moving it from the place; so as your thumbe be downewards, and your little finger (which is betwixt the reines) be vppermost: and turning on the right hand, you shall turne your fist contrariwise; so as all the other fingers be vpward, but the thumbe not so high as the ring and little fingers. This motion of the hand is not easilie expressed; and therefore M. Claudio remitteth it to the discretion of the rider, so that he keepe his hand firme in the due place prescribed.

But if your horse be not brought vnto perfection, but weareth his Caucezzan or false reine, then these points of cunning are not required; bicause you are to emploie all necessarie helps, to the end the horse may hold his head strait, & go iust with his necke, chieflie when he turneth: euer helping, as need requireth. As if you turne on the left hand, then faire and easilie you shall

M.j.

(accor-

(according to necessitie) drawe the right false reine: or if you turne on the right hand, then must the left false reine be holden and drawne strait, and the other as you thinke good.

These halfe turnes in the manages without rest, I wish to be iust, and with good grace; for so being, M. *Claudio* saith they are the most seeme-
 lie and necessarie motions the horſſe can make. And if the horſſe can doo these turnes exactlie well, you may easilie make him also to doo them (as it were) mocking (which for want of english words to expresse the same) I will vse the *Italian*, calling them *Volte ingannate & rubate*. The waie to manage your horſſe with these *Volte ingannate* is, that when he commeth vnto the place of turne, readie to stop, you must proffer him to
 } turne on the one hand, and suddenlie turne him on the other.

If you like to vse the same order in turning your horſſe, you may doo it in this maner. When you haue set your horſſes head strait in the same path and place where he stood with his heeles, without putting him any whit forward; you must force him to make a whole turne round in the same order you obserued in the halfe turnes: so as at euerie end of the manage you shall make one whole turne & a halfe vpon one hand. And
 remember

Volte ingannate & rubate.

remember that the horſſe doo not paſſe forward to the other end of the manage, till you haue ended the turnes, but tarie till you will haue him ſo to doo. You may alſo (if ſo you thinke good) hauing giuen your horſſe an halfe turne on the righthand, preſentlie retorne him with the like time on the left hand, to make an whole turne, in the order before preſcribed. But remember that in theſe dooings you may not labour your horſſe much, vnleſſe he be of great force, and more than ordinarie ſtrength. The like order you ſhall obſerue in helping in managing your horſſe with reſt; ſauing that you muſt then turne him at the firſt or third aduancing. This manage may be made with halfe turnes, & whole turnes mocked: but they muſt be aboue the ground & aloft. For I haue often told you, that I like not the whole turnes that be made ouer high, the horſſe reſting onelie vpon his two hinder ſecte. And if in ending the halfe turne or the whole turne with the halfe, you put your horſſe to one or two *Peſate*, or as manie *Aggroppiati riluati*, before you come to the other end of the manage, the ſame will be pleaſing to the beholders; you ſhalbe alſo thought to ſhew much ſkill, and the horſſe more obedience. Note that in this manage with reſt aboue the ground, and high,

you must at euerie turne (for the most part) help the horſſe with the euen ſtroke of the ſpurs : yet not hard, vnleſſe need ſo requireth.

*How to helpe your horſſe in his Coruette,
Peſate, and Raddoppiare.*

CHAP. 26.



Albeit we haue heretofore ſpoken of turning, and likewise of the *Peſate* and *Coruette*, yet did I not particularlie enforme you of the helpes to them belonging. I ſaie therefore, that neither in the *Coruette* nor the *Peſate* you muſt in anie wiſe mooue your legs, to helpe the horſſe ſo buſilie, as thereby to ſeeme rather a wgauer than a rider : for you may helpe him ſufficientlie otherwiſe. But you ſhall hold them ſtrait and forward, and your bodie right vp in the ſadle ; and not leaning forward, as ſome curious riders doo, raiſing their buttocks behind, and liſting them vp and downe more than the horſſe either in his *Peſate* or his *Coruette* dooth.

Maſter *Claudio* therefore dooth counſell you, that without anie imitation of theſe men, you ſhall in coruetting ſit firme in your ſadle ; with
your

your legs in their due place, holding a constant hand vpon your bridle. Neuerthelesse, if your horſſe doe beare hard, and not make his *Coruette* lightlie, then may you helpe him with the euen ſtroke of your ſpurs; or firſt with the one, and after with the other, and (if need ſo requireth) with your bridle hand, turning your fiſt in ſuch wiſe, as heretofore I told you; that is, at euerie *Coruette*, your ring finger, which is vnder, may turne vpward, and your thumbe at the ſame inſtant may fall ſomewhat downward, towards the bending of your horſſe necke.

It will be alſo a good grace, if in coruetting you hold the end of the reines in your right hand, holding it vp from the other hand two c ſpans: but you may not, during that time, vſe your rod, but in ſteed thereof betwixt your two hands open the reines, and at euerie *Coruette* c ſhut them ſuddenlie, making thereby a certeine ſharpe ſound, which will ſomewhat awake, ſtirre and put forward the horſſe. You may alſo vſe the voice fit for this purpoſe as is before ſaid.

Likewiſe at occaſions you ſhall imploie your rod, ſtriking the horſſe ſometimes on the one and ſometimes on the other ſhoulder, lightlie or ſharpelie, as by your diſcretion ſhall be thought meeteſt. You may in like maner with the
midle

middle part of your rod strike the horſſe vpon the bending of his necke, or with the point thereof vpon the middeſt of his buttocks, letting the rod fall backwards ouer your ſhoulder. It will moreover be good to vſe the whiſke of your rod, ſometimes before, ſometimes behind: for that ſhall helpe much to haſten the horſſe to aduance, and beare his bodie with a ſeemlie grace, and beate the time faſt.

Now you muſt vnderſtand the reaſon, whie *M. Claudio* miſliketh ſo much the motion of the legs and perſon: becauſe (ſaith he) it is a thing diſcommendable in the preſence of manie lookers on (cheeflie if they be of knowledge) to vſe ſo much art, or bring into their preſence a horſſe that cannot without helpe, and as it were alone make the *Coruette* and alſo the *Pefate*.

I wiſh alſo, that when your horſſe turneth, you ſhould ſit ſtrait and firme with your bodie, holding your legs in their place, helping the horſſe in due time; ſomewhiles with the euen ſtroake of your ſpurs, ſometimes on the one ſide, & ſometimes on the other. It may alſo happen, that the helpe of your legs alone will ſuffice, and that your ſpur ſhall be needleſſe; for that your horſſe is of too great life and ſpirit. Therefore that helpe ioined with your bridle hand, your voice
and

The motion of the legs and perſon miſliked, and why?

and your rod shall worke the effect of your desire, and make him turne as you would haue him.

If you will turne your horse vpon the ground *Terra terra*, we haue heretofore told you how to doo it: if halfe about the ground (which the *Italians* call *A mezzo aere*) the same helps shall serue, yet somewhat increased. But if his turnes be loftie *Di tempo in tempo*, then in turning you must helpe him with a great voice and stronger helps: which the horse will performe at euerie turne, whensoever it please you, if among other helps with the point of the rod you beate him betwixt his buttocks, adding therevnto your voice.

But note this one thing, that in what sort soeuer you turne your horse, you must not in any wise transgresse or go out of the place. As for example. If you turne *Terra terra*, the hinder legs of your horse may not remooue, but the forelegs onelie go about: the like order you must obserue in his turnes *A mezzo aere*.

Order to be obserued in the turnes *Terra terra*, and *A mezzo aere*.

In the turne wherein the horse moueth as well his hind as his foreparts (which the *Italians* call *Raddoppiare a groppette*) he must of force first moue his forelegs, and next his hinder legs: yet ought neither the forelegs presse so far forward, nor the hinder legs so much backward, as to exceed the bounds of the beaten circle, which must

must not be in widenes more than the horſſes length. Yet though the horſſe dooth not precise lie keepe the compaſſe, it ſhall be no great fault: for it were a thing almoſt impoſſible, to meaſure the motions of an horſſe by the geometricall compaſſe, or the watch of a clocke.

Now to the end you may better conceiue what is ſaid, behold this figure, and imagine that the hinder ſeet of the horſe doo ſtand in the centre, which is the middeſt of the circle, and the foreſeet in the circumference. Then, when ſo euer you put the horſſe to turne, you muſt



make him to moue his ſeet from the place where he ſtandeth, vnto the next line of the croſſe, and ſo from thence to the other without loſſe of time: ſo in foure remooues of the horſſe ſeet, he ſhall euer make one round turne complete; firſt on the one and then on the other hand. But if it happen, that either you or the horſſe doo not keepe the iuſt remooues of his ſeet, it ſhall not be anie great fault, ſo long as
you

you obserue time, and close the turne comelie.

To turne losilie, with or without yarks, you shall obserue the same order: but therein you must be warie and well aduised to keepe your bodie, and chieflie your backe well knit, to the end that when the horſſe riseth or setteth, you yeeld not more on the one than the other side. And aboue all things, you must keepe your legs firmelie stretched out, not touching the horſſe with your spurre, but with great measure.

The waie to doo so, is to raise your horſſe first with his hind parts, as it were a iumpe or two, & then at the second or third iumpe to drawe him to turne aloft, & euerie fourth turne helpe him with the euen stroke of your spurres, with your rod on the contrarie shoulder, & suddenlie with the point of the rod vpon his crooper; adding therevnto the helpe of the bridle hand and bodie, if need requireth. The like you may doo on the other hand, neuer forgetting that in the end of euerie turne (of what sort so euer) you must vse greater speed.:

It is also a great helpe to make your horſſe to turne high and aboue the ground, if you vse him to turne in some ground that hath the sides somewhat higher than the middest: for therein you turne the horſſe, for not hurting his legs

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vpon

vpon the hill, he will lift his feete with a good grace, casting out his legs as he should doe, and let them fall againe in the iust time and place : & therewith also at the halfe turne yarke out behind, as you would wish, according vnto the helps you put vnto him. The same hills will also serue well to teach your horse to put one leg ouer the other, which the *Italians* doe call *La ciambetta*. But note, that this place ought not to be betweene the hills more than three or foure spannes at the most.

Thus much concerning the *Coruette*, *Pesate*, and turnes, both vpon and aboue ground. All which things (the turnes *Terra terra* excepted) may seeme superfluous in a horse for seruice : yet sith you may haplie desire to know M. *Claudio* his opinion in them, I haue thought good to make this short discourse. Therewith adding the difference betwixt the *Coruette* and the *Pesate*, as thus. The *Coruette* are those motions, which

the horse maketh like vnto the jumps of a crow forward : and the *Pesate* are the same, not so much remouing forward, but stirring the horse feet both before & behind, in the same place, like vnto a paire of balance.

How and
wherein
the *Coruette*
and *Pesate*
differ.

What

*What is to be obserued in the Carriera,
and euerie other manage.*

CHAP. 27.

FOR so much as your horse ought to runne surelie, swiftlie, and nimble increasing his speed, you shall sometimes vse him to passe a carriera, which ought to be rather ouer long than ouer short, chiefly if in the end thereof you will raise the horse to leape with yarkes: which must be doone vpon no hard or stonie ground, but without impediment or perill: and about all, looke the place be plaine, rather ascending than descending, yet if at the end it be a little declining, your horse may stop so much the better.

Note that all horses generallie doo run more surelie and better vpward than downeward. When so euer you will run your horse, remember to go vnto the end of the carriera, where settle your selfe a while; yet so, as the horse may not stand starke still with his feet, but sometimes moouing the one, and sometimes the other: for that is a comelie sight, and sheweth the horse to

N.ij. be

be couragious and fierce, chieflie if he doo it naturallie, beating the ground often with his feet.

Thus being settled, you may put forth the horse swiftlie, and speedilie; yet looke that he run not scoping, but rather low with his bellie neere the ground. But before you put the horse forward, warne him a little by some sort of making of him, gathering vp the reines in your right hand, bearing the same somewhat high, to the end of the carrierra. You must also carrie your bodie strait and firme, with your face vpward, and your legs comelic: not striking the horse, either with spur or rod, more than twise, if you find occasion so to doo.

In the end of the carrierra, you shall by little & little gather the horse, so as he may slide vp his heeles vnto the stop: which will be a meane he will arise with his head the more firme, and fit to make the *Pesate* or leapes as you desire. If in gathering vp the horse, not hauing carried your right hand in the course as before, then must you take hold of them with the same hand, holding the left hand firme, yeelding your bodie backwards, which will be a grace and a signe of skill. Note also, that when so euer you passe a carrierra, or otherwise manage your horse, that in the end you turne your face towards those lookers

kers on, which be of most honor and reputation.

*In what sort you should vse and exercise
horsses of seruice for the warre.*

CHAP. 28.

If so be you desire to haue your horssle made fit for the war, you must be sure to keepe him well breathed, and run him often times vp and downe among hils & vneneu grounds.

You shall likewise put him to leape ditches and hedges : but remember, that at the first, those leapes be not great, but as you find the horssle able and disposed, so you may put him vnto larger and hier leaping. You must also manie times bring him vnto the turnie and fight with swords, against another man armed. Which you may first doo disarmed, with your sword drawne, trotting or gallopping to and fro against another man, hauing likewise his sword in hand: so as first vsed to this fained fight and noise of armes, he may be bold to doo the like in earnest. Also to incourage your horssle, let the horssle of him that commeth against you, retire and seeme affraid, as though he would flee for feare.

Meanes to
make horss-
les ventu-
rous and
hardie.

You

You must labour also to make your horſſe to loue the lance & ſword, by ſhewing them to him when you ride : and in ſteed of a rod, laie them ouerthwart the horſſe necke, and betwixt his eares. It will not be amiſſe if in like ſort you draw your ſword vpon the horſſe, when he commeth out of the ſtable, and ſuddenlie (as it were for feare) retire from him. And if then the horſſe doo take courage, and come towards you, put vp your ſword, and giue him ſome thing to eat, making much of him : ſo ſhall you find he will become couragious and careles of weapons. The ſword prepared for this purpoſe would be without point or edge, yet bright and glittering.

The ſtrokes which offend horſſes moſt, are thoſe that be giuen vpon their faces. Therefore, to the end your horſſe may beare them without harme or impatience, you ſhall do well to arme him with a ſhaſſron; and in the ſtable vſe him vnto the ſounds of trumpets, drums, and ratling of armor: which being firſt doone, the reſt will feare him the leſſe.

Above all things you muſt accuſtome an horſſe of ſeruiſe to hunting, where manie other horſſes are aſſembled, and where is great noiſe and ſhooting; as hornes, drums, and harquebuſſes. Also accuſtome him to fiers, waters, ſwimming,

ming, and to behold men both armed and disarmed, aliue and dead, and passe among them. You may also ride him among coches, carts and other carriages, and all things vsed in the warre. It is also to good purpose, if you put your horssle sometimes to indure hunger and thirst, cold and heate, and suffer him to stand the whole daie, with some burthen on his backe.

Moreouer, it were good to ride sometimes in the night, to accustome an horssle vnto the noise of armes and warlike instruments, which shall make him the more couragious, bold, and assured. Faile not likewise to let him eate all sorts of meat, to drinke wine, and be bridled and saddled willinglie, and to let you mount & dismount at your pleasure. But aboue the rest, make him to loue your person, and (as it were) be in loue with you.

A horssle for the warre, ought to be a swift
and sure runner, a good eater, light
vpon the hand, strong, nim-
ble, and valiant, with-
out fault or im-
perfection.

Properties
required in
a horssle for
seruice in
warre.

How

*How to correct a restie horssse that
rereth and yarketh behind.*

CHAP. 29.

Correc-
tions for
horsses.



Restie horssse is he that refuseth or resisteth to obeie his rider, either in not going forward, or turning on which hand you would haue him.

The beginning of this stubborne condition is easilie perceiued. For whensoever you find your horssse to go, as it were in two minds, seeming he doubteth whether he should go or not: then shall you soorthwith vse some sharpe correction of voice, and (if he be restie) accompanie the same with some sure stroakes of the rod, vpon his shoulders and loines. But beware in anie wise to strike the horssse vpon the head, and cheeflie betwixt his eares, for so he may be easilie slaine. To strike him on the head, may also bring other inconueniences, as hurt of the eies, and make an horssse so striken, for euer after to be fearfull of the sword, and cowardlie.

Besides the correction of the voice, the rod, and spur, you may cause two footmen (that haue
some

Not to
Strike the
horssse on
the head.

some skill) to stand with goads in their hands, & when the horſſe refuseth to go forward, then to rate him terrible, and pricke him behind, till he doo go as you would haue him, & then ceaſe. But during all this time, the rider ſhall ſit quietlie, and ſaie nothing, and ſo ſoone as the horſſe goeth forward, or amendeth his fault, make much of him.

An other waie to correct your horſſe for this fault, is, that when he goeth arſward, and refuseth to doo as you would, then to pull him ſtill backe, till he be wearie, and then let a ſooteman come behind with a long pike, hauing a wiſp burning at the end thereof, and therewith pricke your horſſe till he go forward; which doing, you muſt make greatlie of him. But vnleſſe the horſſe be more than ordinarilie reſtie, I would not wiſh you to touch him with fire, or tie chords to his ſtones, or cats to his taile, as ſome men doo; becauſe ſo cruell corrections doo deforme the horſſes ſkin, and make him deſperate: beſides that, ſuch helps are ouerbaſe, and vnſit to be vſed by gentlemen.

Remember alſo, that if an horſſe hauing this fault dooth weare an hard bit, you muſt take it a waie, and in ſteede thereof put on a canon or ſcath. You muſt likewiſe foreſee, whether your

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horſſe

Sharpe
corrections
for a reſtie
horſſe.

horſſe hath this fault through want of ſight: for if his eies be not good, then will he be fearefull to go forward in reſpect thereof: in which caſe you may not proceed with ſuch rigour, but rather by all faire meanes, and much making of, giue him courage to looke well vpon the thing he feareth. *M. Claudio* therefore dooth counſell riders to walke their horſſes abroad, as well in the night as the daie, and bring them in ſtreets and other places, where is much noiſe, and other things to be feared, as ſmiths ſhops, pewterers, braſiers, and ſuch like places.

Correc-
tion if the
horſſe re-
ſeth, &c.

If your horſſe reareth, you muſt ſoothwith looke what is the occaſion therof, to the end you may prouide a remedie. As if you beare too hard an hand, you muſt hold it more temperatlie. But if the fault be in the horſſe, then beat him ſurelie ouerthwart his ſhoulders: which correſtion is alſo neceſſarie, when the horſſe dooth make his *Coruette* more high than you would haue him, or in doing them caſt his legs ſtraight ſooth. It is alſo neceſſarie, that at ſuch time as the horſſe dooth go about to reare, you beare a light hand vpon the bridle, and haue the curbe more ſlacke than ordinarie.


But if your horſſe be ouer light, and apt to yarke behind, then ſhall you correſt him well: if

at euerie yarke you giue him a chocke with the bridle; accompanying the same with a stripe of the rod, ouerthwart his bodie and shoulders. Note also, that the crooper of such horses should be verie slacke, and likewise the quiseill.

If the horse dooth yarke when he is spurred, then must you continue to spur him the more, till he leaueth that fault: yet so, as the same be doone in due time, first with the one, and next with the other spur, mixing thereto a chocke of the bit, with the corrections of the rod & voice. Till such time as the horse be brought to leaue this falt, it were also good to haue a strong bit, & sometimes put him forward a great waie in a swift gallop, and therewith tire him.

*How to correct an horse that wrieth his
mouth, or that is not willing to turne on
either hand indifferently.*

CHAP. 30.

OME horse will drawe vp or wryth the one lip more than the other, the cause thereof may be, either that the bit dooth hurt him, or resteth not in the true place; or else may

O.ij. proceed

proceed of some euill custome. Touching hurting the horſſe mouth, or euill placing the bit, the remedie is eaſie. But if the fault proceedeth of euill custome, you muſt then correct the horſſe, ſometime with your heele, ſometime with your ſtirrop, ſometime with the rod, ſometime with the ſpur, and ſometime with drawing in the contrarie ſide of the bit: which corrections you muſt uſe more or leſſe, according to the obſtinacie of the horſſe: and till ſuch time as you ſee him to leaue the fault; which dooing, you muſt ceaſe from correction, and make much of him. Alſo to carrie the muſroll ſtrait, will helpe well in this caſe.

The fault
in an horſe
called in
Italian *La*
credenza.

If your horſſe reſuſe to turne of anie hand (which fault the *Italians* doo call *La credenza*) or beareth his necke more on the one ſide than the other: then would I wiſh you to put a ſtring vnto the cheeſe eie of the bit, and tie the other end thereof to the girth, at ſuch length as your diſcretion ſhall thinke good: which doone, you muſt continuallie ſollicit him to turne on that hand you haue tied the ſtring, helping him with your heele, your rod, and ſpur on the ſame ſide. But the beſt correction for this fault is, firſt to alight, and tie the horſſe head faſt to his girths, on that ſide he reſuſeth to turne or go, ſo lea-
uing

uing him to stand one whole houre : and after with your voice and rod force him to turne on that hand. Other corrections there are which for shortnes I omit ; and the rather , bicause some horses subiect to this fault are therein natural-
lie so obstinate, as they are vnworthie of the riders labour.

How to correct an angrie horssse, and tender of mouth, that dooth wryth his head from one side to the other.

CHAP. 31.

HAue here to fore told you, that an horssse being natural-
lie angrie , must be much made of; but that not sufficing, assure your selfe it proceedeth of euill nature : and therefore faile not to affoord him stripes enough, rating him with a terrible voice, and correcting him by all other meanes due to that error; vnlesse his anger proceedeth of the tenderneesse of mouth, for then you shall entreat him with more patience. And if you find that the horssse mouth is tender vpon the barres, or in the curbing place, then must you vse a gentle bit, and a curbe ac-
cor-

Sharp correction for an angrie horssse.

cordinglie.

And note, that sometimes an horſſe putteth downe his head, for that ſome tooth is more long or more ſharpe than it ſhould be, pricking the gums, or the inside of the lip: which may alſo be a cauſe that manie times he eateth not well, and conſequentlie becometh leane: which muſt be amended, by ſiling that tooth, or otherwiſe as the ferrer can deuile. If an horſſe hauing a gentle mouth doo wryth his head, he may happily amend that fault, if you put in his mouth a ſoft bit: but if his mouth be hard, then muſt you uſe an hard bit, correcting him with the ſpurre, the ſtirrops, & twitches of the bit, ſometimes on the one and ſometimes on the other ſide, euer accompanieng the ſaid corrections with a voice fit for that purpoſe, holding your hand firme & temperatlie; and if need be, draw the reine of the Cauazzan to the vttermoſt ſtraitneſſe. The like you muſt doo, when ſo euer either in paſing, or trotting, he dooth beare his head ouer low, or putteth it downe ſuddenlie.

And if he letteth his head fall more on the one than the other ſide, then muſt you uſe the chock of the bridle, & twitch of the Cauazzan with one onelie reine, and on the contrarie ſide, together with the other corrections. But if the horſſe putteth

What is
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1. pag. 8.

teth downe his head euenlie on either side, then must the correction be giuen with both reines equallie, with both heeles, and the euen stroke of the spurs; or at the least, so soone as you haue striken him on the one side, you must doe the like 'on the other.

Of horsses that run awaie, and are bot mouthed by meanes of euill riding.

CHAP. 32.



Such horsses as haue beene euill ridden, and put to run much in their youth, will commonlie runne awaie with their riders. Which was the respect I haue heretofore told you, that verie sildome you should runne your horsses, if before they were not made firme of head and mouth, and therewithall fullie growne. You must also refraine to run your horlle, the rather if you know him to be naturallie full of life, and euill mouthed: for so are all cholerike and angrie horsses, as sorell, adust, and roane, and euerie other horlle that hath his snout reddish, or their whole heads so coloured, if that colour proceedeth not of age. You must likewise refraine to run all slacke and heauie

Notes of
angrie
horsses.

heauie horſſes, and thoſe that haue weake backs, weake legs, and euill feet.

But if the horſſe be well made, and coloured as he ſhould be, and therfore runneth awaie onlie bicauſe he hath beene euill ridden: then muſt you by little and little (and not all at once) reduce him to order, not by meane of ſharpe bits, but by vſing manie daies to paſe and trot him forward, and ſtop him often vpon the decline of an hill, putting him ſtill backe, without making him after to go forward, but then ſtand ſtill. During theſe leſſons, your horſe muſt weare the cannon and Cauezzan, adding therevnto (if need be) a martegall of leather, or iron inſteed
 j of the Cauezzan.

If your horſſe at any time dooth well in theſe leſſons, you muſt in any wiſe make much of him, and at the ſtop ſuffer him to ſlide a little at the ſtop, as well in his trot as his gallop, vnleſſe he be a great horſſe, & bendeth his houghes with difficultie: for ſuch horſſes ought to be ſtopped
 7 ſhort, and you muſt caſt your bodie backward more ſuddenlie than is required in riding other horſſes.

To keepe a
 horſſe from
 running a-
 waie.

To reduce an horſſe from running awaie, it will helpe much to ſtop him before a wall. It were alſo good to bring him into ſome deepe
 ditch

ditch that were in length almost as long as a carriera, and at either end place a footeman, holding a cudgill in his hand: who finding when the horſſe refuseth to ſtop, ſhall preſentlie rate him (and if need be) beate him vpon the ſhoulders. It were not amiſſe alſo, for reforming of this fault, to ſet ſome kind of thing to ſtop at the end of the ditch, ſo as the horſſe ſhould of force ſtaie there: but if he be ſo diueliſh, as he doubteth not to run againſt that prouiſion, then let him be encountered with a paire of harquebuſſes, or ſome burning wiſpes. All theſe extremities may be vſed, but *M. Claudio* thinketh that horſſes ſo deſperatelie diſpoſed, are vnworthie the ſtable of Princes or Gentlemen.

*How to correct a dull and cowardlie
horſſe, that runneth not willinglie.*

CHAP. 33.



Cowardlie horſſe muſt be corrected courteouſly, leaſt wanting courage, he may be made reſtic. And you muſt neuer forget to cheriſh and make much of him when ſo euer he dooth well. But if the horſſe be both dull and

P.j. churliſh,

churlish, then must you vse great & sharpe corrections, yet at occasions make much of him.

A deceit of
the rider to
make his
horse run,
&c.

If your horse will not runne out his carriera, being ordinarilie corrected: then shall you deceiue him in this sort. First you must trot & gallop him to & fro at large, a good while, without obseruing anie order at all, & then put him strait forth, where you meane to stop him: and being there, by little & little make the gallop, so speedie, as in the end you force him to run: but at the first, when you vse this subtiltie, you may not make the horse to passe in full carriera more than the length of a manage. Afterwards vsing the like craft, you may increase the course, till it be a full carriera.

But if all this suffice not to raise the horse to run couragiously as he should doo; find meanes to run him often in companie of other horses, & cause an other horseman to follow him, rating & striking him with a cudgell vpon the crooper, and the rider likewise beate him, and helpe him with his voice. It is also good, if after you haue gallopped the large rings, you put your horse forward with furie, till you come vnto the place of stopping: bicause he being desirous to leaue his labouring in the rings will make hast to the stopping place.

How

*How to correct an horſſe that liſteth not
his legs, and how to make him put one
leg over the other.*

CHAP. 34.

IF your horſſe either in his *Peſate* or other doings liſteth not his legs as he ſhould doe, then muſt you with your rod beat him on the knees, chieflie if he liſt them ouer high, or put them ſtrait forth. But in the halfe or whole narrow turnes, you muſt ſtrike him onlie on the knee, on that ſide you do turne, & alſo helpe him with your ſtirrop on the ſame ſide. It will helpe much alſo to ride him in ſome ground like vnto a boat, euer turning the horſſe againſt the hill, and helping him as before ſaid.

If you will haue him put one leg ouer the other (which will greatlie helpe a horſſe, and is a comelie ſight) then trot him about verie ſtrait, firſt on the one then on the other hand, without ſuffering him to take breath; yet helping him as before ſaid, and leaning downe, to ſee how he moueth his ſhoulders: but finding that the leg on that ſide the horſſe turneth not to go vnder the other, then muſt you beate him moſt there-vpon with your ſtirrop & rod. You may obſerue

the like order in passing your horſſe. And the ditch made like vnto a boate will helpe much to bring the horſſe to caſt one leg before the other: which motion the *Italians* doe call *La zampetta*, or *gambetta*.

*How to teach your horſſe the Gambetta,
and what that is.*

CHAP. 35.

THe *Zampetta*, or (as *M. Claudio* calleth it) *La gambetta*, is when the horſſe dooth put forward one leg before the other, either in his manage vpon halfe turnes, the *Coruette*, or at the ſtop ſtanding firme : which leg would be ſomewhat lifted vp from the ground, whenſoeuer the rider dooth ſo require.

A horſſe being perfect in this lifting and putting forward of his leg, dooth become himſelfe the better, not onelie in his turnes vpon the ground, and the other ſomewhat aboue ground (which the *Italians* doe call *Volte raddoppiate a mezzo aere*) but alſo in the manage turnes, and when he is caſt about ſwiftlie, narrowe, and as it were without reſt or time.

You

You may teach your horſſe the *Gambetta* in an hollow ground, made like vnto a boate or muskell ſhell, hauing little hils on either ſide : ſo that the plaine ground betwixt the hils be not larger than three or ſoure ſpans : you muſt ther-vnto put the helps beforeſaid.

But you may teach him better in the ſtable, by ſtriking him with a rod vpon the inſide of that leg, which you would haue him liſt or put forward, adding therevnto your voice, as; Yp, yp : which you muſt continue, till the horſſe liſteth his leg. But ſo ſoone as he ſo dooth, remooue your rod, and giue him ſome bread or graffe, in ſigne he dooth content you.

Where an
how to
teach your
horſſe the
Gambetta.

This order you muſt dailie obſerue, till you ſee the horſſe willing to liſt and put the one leg forward, whenſoeuer you mooue him thereto with your voice onlie: which he will doo, ſo ſoone as you come towards him. The like you muſt after cauſe him to doo with the other leg.

When you will haue your horſſe hold vp his leg, not letting it fall till you will haue him, then hold your rod ſtill at his leg, ſo long as you would haue him to doo it. But if he ſet it downe before you would, then with the ſame voice and rod faile not to correct him, without remouing the rod, till he hath ſtood as long as you deſire,

desire, and in such sort as you would haue him : for after that correction he will, at your onelie voice, lift and put forward first one then the other leg, as you would your selfe wish, and so hold them about the ground a good while. You may likewise in riding your horse, helpe him to doo the *Gambetta*, if you strike him on the leg with your toe or stirrop.

*How to teach your horse to kneele
downe, and that he shall suffer his Mai-
ster onelie to ride him.*

CHAP. 36.

FOR so much as Maister *Claudio* hath in the beginning of this booke commended an horse that will kneele downe, when so euer his rider would haue him, either when he mounteth or dismounteth : I thinke good to informe you what meane he would haue you vse to bring the horse thereto.

First you must doo vnto the horse in the stable, as you did in teaching him the *Gambetta*; sauing that you shall now strike him on the out side of his knee, putting therevnto a contrarie voice. For as you said before ; Vp, vp : so shall you now saie ; Downe, downe.

But

But if being vpon the horſſe backe, you will haue him kneele on both knees; then muſt you ſtrike him with your rod on the right knee, and in the ſame inſtant ſtrike him with your foote vpon the left leg, adding therevnto the voice you vſed to make him kneele. When you haue brought the horſſe with theſe corrections to vnderſtand how to kneele downe, firſt with the one then with the other leg, and then with both at once: to cauſe him ſtand ſo ſtill, ſo long as you would haue him, you muſt hold downwards your rod towards his knees, ſaieng; Stand firme, or, Stand ſtill. When you will haue him ariſe vp, liſt vp your rod from his legs, beating him lightly vpon the bent of his necke, and you ſhall ſaie thrife; Vp, vp, vp. Alſo if you haue before taught him to leape and yarke, then may you ſuddenlie, at his riſing, put him therevnto, by vſing the voice and helpe required in leaping & yarking.

If you will make your horſſe ſo coie, as not to ſuffer anie other than your ſelfe to ride him; then let euerie other man that rideth him, rate him, beate him, and intreate him the worſt he can deuife: beſides that, let them labour him extreamlie, and when they diſmount, beate him & threaten him the moſt that can be deuifed. In the meane ſpace, you muſt make your ſelfe well acquaint-

Bucepha-
lus the
horſſe of
Alexander
Magnus
had this
propertie.

quainted with the horſſe in the ſtable, and then ſo ſoone as others (hauing rigorouslie vſed him) doe diſmount, you muſt come vnto him with a cheerefull counenance, giuing him pleaſant things to eate, and put them aſide that haue offended him.

You ſhall likewiſe pleaſe him much, to cheriſh him with your hands, when you weare ſweete gloues, wiping his face, and chieſlie his noſthrils with perfumes & ſweet handkerchiefs: for neatneſſe & ſweetnes be two things wherein a horſſe dooth ſingularlie take pleaſure. Hauing thus doone, you ſhall mount vpon his backe, firſt ſtaying a while; then making much of him, both before & behind: put him forward paſing, & then alight, not ſuffering any man but your ſelfe to lead him into the ſtable, & giue him ſome pleaſant thing to eate when he is dreſſed.

But note, that whatſoever hath beene ſaid of kneeling downe, and not ſuſtring others than the maiſter of the horſſe to ride him, muſt be vſed onelie vpon horſſes of great ſpirit, vnderſtanding, and aptneſſe there-
vnto.

Two things
wherein a
horſſe de-
lighteth.

